



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
HYDERABAD STATE

September 1948—March 1950

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INTRODUCTORY

In the past the Hyderabad Government had not adopted any systematic method in regard to publication of Administration Reports. The last report on the Administration of the State pertaining to the period October 1941 to October 1942 was published in 1945. Thereafter no consolidated report on the Administration of the State has been published. The compilation of a report covering the period from 1942-1948 is beset with serious difficulties and has not therefore been attempted.

The present Report deals with the period dating from the Police Action, that is to say, the middle of September, 1948 to 31st March, 1950. No attempt has been made in this Report to give an exhaustive description of the administrative set-up of each department of Government. Nor does it contain a complete account of all the activities of the departments. Reference has been made in the Report only to the important activities of Government during the period of September, 1948—March, 1950. The events leading up to the intervention by the Government of India in the administration of Hyderabad have been the subject of a White Paper issued by the Government of India and it was, therefore, thought both unnecessary and inadvisable to refer to those in this Report.

It contains no account of the work either of the Public Service Commission which was set-up on 26th January, 1950 or of the Osmania University or of the agreement by the State expressed in October, 1949 to participate in the F.A.S. and I.P.S. Schemes of the Central Government extended to States as a measure of administrative integration.

The period covered by the Report began with the constitution of an administration in Hyderabad State of which the Military Governor was the head. He was assisted by a Cabinet of five members all of whom were nominated by the Ministry of States, Government of India. On 1st December, 1949 the Military Governor was replaced by a Chief Minister, a Member of the Indian

CHAPTER I.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

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CHAPTER I.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Among the many changes which the Land Revenue Administration witnessed during the period under report—17th September, 1948, to 31st March, 1950—by far the most important were the abolition of the *Sarf-e-Khas* and Jagirs, the introduction of agrarian reforms and the reconstitution of the Board of Revenue.

Physical Features, Areas, Climate, Crops, etc.

The Hyderabad State covers an area of 82,698 sq. miles. It is a plateau with an average elevation of 1,250 feet above the sea-level. The State is divided into two main portions geologically and ethnologically, *viz.*, Telingana and Marathwada. In the Telingana where tanks abound, the chief crops are rice and oil-seeds, whereas in Marathwada wheat, jawar and cotton are produced. The State is traversed by several hill ranges. The important rivers are the Godavari, the Krishna and the Tungabhadra and there are besides more than 45 streams which could be harnessed for irrigation. In the Telingana there are five big forests where valuable timber is found. The climate of the State is temperate.

Out of the total area of 82,698 sq. miles comprising the State, 33,729.9 sq. miles or 40.79 per cent. was non-Diwani and 59.21 per cent. Diwani. Of this the total area of the *Sarf-e-Khas* was 8,109 sq. miles or 9.9 per cent.

The total area of the Paigahs, Samasthans and Jagirs was 25,620 sq. miles or 30.9 per cent. of the total area of the State. Before the close of the year all the non-Diwani areas were taken over under Government supervision.

The total population of the State according to the latest census is 18.3 millions.

The Abolition of Jagirs and Sarf-e-Khas

There are 22,457 villages in the State comprising 6,535 villages of Jagirs; 1,961 villages of *Sarf-e-Khas* and 13,961 villages of Diwani. Under Regulations, No. 41

of 1949 and No. 69 of 1949, Government have taken over the administration of all the *Sarf-e-Khas* and Jagir villages in order to improve the over-all administration of the State. The process of integration of the *Sarf-e-Khas* villages which started on February 20, 1949 was completed during the same year.

JAGIR ADMINISTRATION AND REFORMS

The Hyderabad Jagir Abolition Regulation of 1358 F. was promulgated on the 15th August, 1949. The Jagir Administrator took charge of his post on the 1st September, 1949. The preliminary task of taking over charge of the administration of all the Jagirs was completed within a period of four weeks, *i.e.*, by the 28th September, 1949. The Jagir Administrator took over charge of the head offices of the Paigahs and other big Jagirs, while the Civil Administrators of districts took over that of the Jagirs situated within their respective jurisdictions. The total number of Jagir villages thus taken over was 6,535.

The Civil Administrators and Talukdars (Collectors) of districts were asked to carry on the day to day administration of the Jagir areas in their jurisdiction as Assistant Jagir Administrators. Instructions were given to the Civil Administrators (Assistant Jagir Administrators) to see that the existing normal administrative machinery in the Jagir areas functioned properly until those areas were finally merged in the Diwani. The normal expenditure required for running the administration was sanctioned.

The various departments of Government such as Forest, Education, P.W.D., Medical, Survey and Settlement, Mines, etc., took over charge of the activities pertaining to their respective departments in the Jagir areas. Further departmental activities were continued through the respective departmental heads under the general control of the Civil Administrators of the districts (as Assistant Jagir Administrators) and the Jagir Administrator.

The Committees and the Boards of Trust which existed for the management of the three Paigahs were wound up and one officer for each Paigah, designated as Officer-in-charge, was allowed to function provisionally with a minimum establishment till the distribution of assets and other allied matters were settled. Similarly,

Head offices of 7 big Jagirs and Estates were allowed to continue with the minimum staff. The head offices of all the other Jagirs were wound up.

Thus, the entire administration of all the Jagirs taken over was carried on by the Jagir Administrator till the final integration of the Jagir areas with those of the Diwani.

As the cash balances taken over from the Jagirs were found to be inadequate in several cases to meet the normal expenses of administration of the Jagirs, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the first instance and an additional sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs as advance to be adjusted later from Jagir revenues and these sums were distributed to the districts according to their requirements.

All pending revenue cases in the Jagirs were transferred to the Civil Administrators of the concerned districts for quick disposal. Expenditure on religious festivals and maintenance of temples and mosques was continued after due scrutiny and by cutting out unnecessary items. Grants to religious institutions were also continued. In the case of institutions holding a Jagir, 45 per cent. of the revenue was placed at the disposal of the Civil Administrator and the Ecclesiastical Department for incurring the expenditure on the maintenance of the institution. Similarly, grants to schools and dispensaries in Jagir areas were allowed to be continued.

Meanwhile the administrative set-up in the Jagirs was being reorganised. Some of the Jagir Tahsils had their villages in more than one district, due to which great difficulty was experienced in the administration of these villages by the Civil Administrators of the districts concerned. Such Jagir Tahsils were abolished and the villages so situated were taken over by the respective Diwani Tahsils in whose jurisdiction the villages were situated. Instructions were given to maintain separate accounts in respect of such villages. The number of such Jagir Tahsils abolished was 37.

As the Jagir Tahsils were allowed to function provisionally till the final merger, under the direct supervision of the Civil Administrators (Assistant Jagir Administrators) and Collectors of Diwani, the continuance of Jagir Talukdari offices had become superfluous and were, therefore, abolished.

Every care was taken to redress the grievances of the ryots of the Jagir villages. Some of the steps taken for the benefit of the ryots are given below :—

(a) Government announced a general remission of 12 per cent. in the land revenue for all the Jagir areas for the year 1359 F. (1950 A.D.), which was hailed by the Jagir ryots as the first fruit of the new reform.

(b) There were 535 Jagir villages that were unsurveyed and unsettled ; while in the villages that were surveyed, the rates were not announced. The Settlement Commissioner is expediting the survey of the unsurveyed villages and the announcement of rates of the surveyed villages, in order that there may not be any disparity between the rates of assessment in Jagir areas and those of the Diwani. Further, in order to accelerate the work, the services of the Survey and Settlement staff hitherto maintained in the big Jagirs were placed at the disposal of the Settlement Commissioner. Accordingly, the Jagir survey parties were deputed for this purpose and survey work is progressing satisfactorily. Meanwhile, on the recommendations of certain Civil Administrators, instructions were issued to collect from such unsettled villages, where the rates were reported to be exorbitantly high, the assessment prevailing in the adjoining Diwani villages, as a temporary measure.

(c) Many of the Jagirdars had not enforced in their Jagir areas, the Government Circular No. 4, dated 11th April, 1949, granting remission in respect of lands irrigated under wells. This has been strictly enforced in all the Jagir areas with retrospective effect from 1358 F. (1948-49).

(d) In some of the Jagirs, the auctioning of ' Bancharai ' and fruit trees in patta lands, levying of highly objectionable and illegal taxes such as Nazrana for sanctioning succession of pattedars, Singoti (tax on the sale of animals), festival tax, etc., were still being continued in spite of Government's prohibitory orders. All these abuses were stopped.

(e) Instances, wherein some petty Jagirdars had dispossessed cultivators of their lands, were inquired into and the grievances of the ryots were redressed. A circular (No. 12, dated 3rd November, 1949), was issued to all the Civil Administrators to safeguard the pattedari rights of the Jagir ryots against such illegal dispossessions.

The village officers in the Jagir villages were not remunerated properly and their scales of pay were very low. Their scales were brought to the level of the scales in the Diwani.

Some of the Jagir forest areas were unduly exploited by the Jagirdars last year. Fearing that the Jagirs would soon be abolished, forests were leased out for long periods. Such leases were cancelled after due scrutiny and fresh auctions were ordered.

The question of the reorganisation of the Jagir services was simultaneously taken up. The existing strength of staff in the several Jagir offices, situated in the districts, was examined by the Civil Administrators and that of the staff in the city by the Jagir Administrator. Such of the staff, as was superfluous falling under the following categories was dispensed with :—

- (a) Government pensioners re-employed in Jagirs ;
- (b) Persons whose services were of a temporary nature entailing no pensionary obligations ; and
- (c) Persons who had completed 25 years of service.

Thus, out of a total number of 3,309 Jagir employees, 90 officers and 1704 non-gazetted staff were retrenched or retired, while 77 officers and 1,438 non-gazetted staff were retained for absorption in the Diwani services. As regards the technical staff in Jagirs, the respective Government departments were authorised to retrench or retain according to whether the staff was qualified or not.

Rules for payment of pension and gratuity to Jagir employees, retired or retrenched were approved by Government and gazetted on the 9th January, 1950.

Jagirdars were notified to submit statements of accounts showing details of the income and expenditure of their Jagir villages for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49. They were also asked to furnish details of *Hissedars* and *Guzarayabs* with their respective shares and amount of Guzaras with documentary evidence regarding their title to the Jagirs. *Hissedars* and *Guzarayabs* were also notified to submit their claims to the shares, etc., in the Jagirs along with the competent orders in support of their claims. After scrutiny of this data, statements were prepared to ascertain and fix the amount of the first instalment of

the interim allowances. The interim allowance thus paid to the Jagirdars and *Hissedars*, involved an amount of Rs. 13,41,753-10-2 up to the end of March, 1950. The last quarterly payment of the excise revenue of the Jagirs for the year 1358 F., was also paid to the Jagirs and this amounted to Rs. 37,06,908-4-6.

The *Guzarayabs* were, however, paid their monthly *Guzaras* (maintenance allowance) regularly every month from the date of taking over of the Jagirs, in order to avoid causing hardship to these dependents of Jagirdars.

A "Jagir Advisory Board" was constituted with the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister as Chairman, the Jagir Administrator, and the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, as official representatives and 2 Amirs of Paigahs, 3 representatives of Jagirdars and 3 representatives of *Hissedars* and one representative of Paigah-Jagirs as non-official members. The Advisory Board is a consultative body to which various problems arising out of the working of the Jagir Abolition Regulation are referred.

The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F., through which the terms of Commutation of the Jagirs were finally settled, was promulgated and published in Gazette Extraordinary, dated 25th January, 1950. The commutation amount ranges from 10 to 30 times the basic annual revenue of the Jagirs. The basic annual revenue of a Jagir is to be calculated by deducting 60% from the gross basic sum (the average annual gross revenue of a Jagir for ten years from 1347 F. to 1356 F.), in the case of Jagirs other than Jamiat Jagirs. In the case of Jamiat Jagirs, the gross basic sum is to be reduced by 20% and the sum resulting to be the net basic sum. The basic annual revenue of a Jamiat Jagir is calculated by deducting 60% from the net basic sum obtained as given above. In the case of religious Jagirs, only 10% is deducted towards administration expenses and commutation for the 40% of the gross average revenue is given to the Jagirdar and his shareholders. The balance of 50% would be fixed as an annual grant for the maintenance of the institution.

Agrarian Reforms

Although the general pattern of land tenure in the State was *ryotwari*, the number of big landlords owning

large areas of lands was considerable. Frequent complaints were received from the ryots of forcible evictions of agricultural tenants, rack-renting and unauthorised occupation of lands. Government felt that these ills could not be cured without improvement in the adjustments of the rights and liabilities of the different classes of agriculturists and that the solution of this problem raised issues relating to the distribution of agricultural land, the size of agricultural holding, the determination of reasonable rents and the measures to be taken to deal with the uneconomic holdings. Government therefore, appointed a Committee in June, 1949, under the Chairmanship of Pradhansiromani N. Madhav Rao to investigate into these questions and recommend measures to be taken to promote agricultural production and to secure peace, contentment and security of tenure among the peasantry. The Committee after a careful study and investigation submitted their report in December, 1949. In addition to making recommendations for improving the lot of the peasantry, the Committee annexed to their report, two bills giving definite shape to all their recommendations and these bills were released to the public immediately in order to enable them to offer useful suggestions and criticism, if any, within a prescribed time. Subsequently, at the request of the public, this time-limit was extended. Briefly the recommendations of the Committee covered the whole range of the agrarian economy of the State, and were calculated primarily to ameliorate the condition of the actual tillers of the soil to a considerable extent. It may be of interest to note that the Hyderabad Government were the first in India to give a bold lead in the matter of agrarian reform and at the end of March, 1950, the bills were finalised and were in the final stages of sanction of Government.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

Under the old set-up, the 16 districts were grouped into four Subas in charge of officers styled as Subedars who were responsible for the general administration of the areas, but with the creation of the post of Director-General of Revenue-cum-Revenue Secretary, who became the highest executive authority in Revenue matters, the position of the Subedars was much reduced. And finally with the abolition of the post of Director-General, Revenue in 1947, the executive functions of the Director-

General, disappeared and the Land Revenue Department remained the only Department in the State without a single head. There was no central executive authority to which the Government could look for the execution of the measures and policies initiated by them. The Revenue Secretariat was in theory responsible not only for the direction of policy and general supervision but also for the day-to-day administration of the Department. This position was found to be far from satisfactory. Moreover, it was essential to maintain at the headquarters a body of experienced administrators whose advice would be available to Government at short notice. In order to remove this lacunæ and to bring the whole revenue administration under effective control and supervision, Government, under Regulation No. 11 of 1949, established on the analogy of Madras, a Board of Revenue which started functioning from the 1st August, 1949. With the advent of the Board, all the four Subedaries were wound up.

Area and Crop.—Out of a total area of 5,29,26,720 acres, for the State an area of 2,65,43,350 acres was under occupation on 31st March, 1950 under the following heads :—

	Acres		
Dry	2,47,55,350
Wet	13,40,854
Baghat	4,47,146

The area under different crops for the same period was as follows :—

	Acres		
Paddy	12,53,432
Jawar	45,24,089
Ragi	4,14,340
Sugarcane	83,004
Oilseeds	30,86,653
Grams	7,23,455
Pulses	35,52,048
Cotton	21,16,283
Miscellaneous	11,49,690

Demand and Collection.—The arrears of demand that stood on 16th September, 1948 were Rs. 2,64,76,778

and the current demand for the 18 months ending 31st March, 1950, was Rs. 6,73,67,628. Thus, the aggregate demand up to 31st March, 1950, exclusive of the remissions, was Rs. 9,38,44,406. The total collections made up to 31st March, 1950, were Rs. 6,32,63,331 and the balance for collection stands at Rs. 3,05,81,075. The collection under the current demand is 66·35 per cent.

The huge arrears were mainly due to the fact that lands in a large number of villages in almost all districts could not be cultivated because of disturbed conditions and even where they were cultivated, the crops in some cases could not be harvested. The demand for 1357 F. and 1358 F., included the assessment on such lands also which may have to be remitted. Necessary action in this regard has already been initiated.

Lands.— In the period under report 38,630-28 acres (both wet and dry) were given on patta to intending cultivators and 11,630-38 under Special Laoni Rules. During the same period, 12,976-17 acres of private lands were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for Government purposes, after paying due compensation. With a view to expediting prompt disposal of land acquisition cases and early payment of compensation, Government issued in 27th July, 1949 "The Hyderabad Land Acquisition Act Amendment Regulation."

Taccavi Loans.— In order to accelerate the Grow More Food Campaign, Government sanctioned in April, 1949, Rs. 5 lakhs as Taccavi loan, Rs. 3 lakhs as subsidy for sinking irrigation wells. Further, a sum of Rs. 66,000 was placed at the disposal of the District Revenue officers for emergent repairs to tanks and Kuntas having an *ayacut* of 10 acres or less.

Ameliorative Measures. (a) —The practice of *Begar* and *Yetti* (forced labour) although discouraged by Government, was prevalent in the State. Government, therefore, promulgated the Yetti and Begar Prohibition Regulation, providing for the abolition of this obnoxious practice and severe penalties for extracting of forced labour.

(b) Lands irrigated by wells constructed prior to 1907, outside the *ayacut* of other irrigation sources, were

subjected to wet assessment. This was hard on the agriculturists. Government have now abolished this distinction and ordered that these lands should only be assessed dry. A relief of about 10 lakhs of rupees has thus been afforded to the holders.

(c) Use of produce from trees situated in several occupied lands was being charged for, under section 39 of the Land Revenue Act. This practice has now been abolished and the usufruct of trees now vests in the holders of land.

(d) Orders were passed that the *ayacuts* under irrigation sources should be limited to the extent of areas that have been actually irrigated for not less than 4 years in the decade so that the need to grant heavy yearly remissions on the recommendation of the local officers might no longer arise. This has not only reduced the complaints of the ryots to a considerable extent, but has also eliminated the chances of petty officials harassing the people before allowing remissions.

(e) The levy of *bancharai* cess or grazing fees has also been discontinued in respect of lands outside the forests.

(f) Under Order No. 16 of 1949, Government announced the suspension of the penalty levied on excess cultivation of non-food crops (the Regulation for the Restriction of Cash Crops Cultivation of 1949) which came as a great relief to the ryots.

Village Officers.—Mali Patels, Patwaris and Police Patels are officers who are responsible for village administration and their posts are hereditary. There were in all, 47,544 village officers out of whom 27,014 were Asaldars and 20,440 were Gumasthas. The question of overhauling the village administrative machinery has received close attention and definite proposals are on the anvil.

District Administrative Staff.—After September, 1948, a large number of the officers of the Revenue Department, either retired from service or were suspended or dismissed for dereliction of duty and as a consequence, District administration was dislocated for a while, but conditions soon became normal with the appointment of new officers. Civil Administrators and their assistants were called in from outside the State and were made responsible for the maintenance

of law and order while the local officers worked as additional officers performing duties other than those connected with law and order.

2. COURT OF WARDS

The Department of Court of Wards was established in 1261 F. (1852 A.D.), for the management of the estates and properties of minors and lunatics as well as the mismanaged estates. This department is semi-Government, as its expenses are borne by the cess collected from the estates under supervision, at 2 annas in a rupee as provided in section 3 of the Court of Wards Act. It is credited to an account known as the Two-anna Fund. An yearly budget of this fund is prepared in consultation with the Finance Department.

From 1st August, 1949, the Board of Revenue was established and the functions of the Court of Wards, which were hitherto being exercised by the Revenue Secretary, were entrusted to the Member, Board of Revenue, in charge of Land Revenue.

In September, 1948, there were 49 estates under the superintendence of this department. For the administration of these estates, there were 18 Court of Wards Tahsil offices and 3 Court of Wards Division offices.

In March, 1949, in compliance with the orders of Government, the Department of Sarf-e-Khas, Court of Wards, was amalgamated with the Revenue Department. 22 estates of Sarf-e-Khas, Court of Wards, were taken over by this department and 5 new estates were taken under supervision. Thus, there were altogether 76 estates under the management of the Department. Out of these, 56 were Jagir estates and 20 non-jagir estates, and the administration of all these estates was carried on by the department.

When all the Jagirs were taken over by Government, most of the Jagir estates were released. Consequently, the work of the Court of Wards decreased considerably and most of the Court of Wards Tahsils and all the Court of Wards Division offices were abolished. Now there are only two Tahsil offices, one at Buggaram and the other in Hyderabad City for the management of the lands of the non-Jagir estates.

After the integration of Jagirs, the nature of the functions of this department have changed. The present functions are as under :—

1. To educate the wards and members of the wards' family,
 2. To liquidate debts,
 3. To regularise the estate accounts,
 4. To invest surplus cash in gilt-edged securities,
- and
5. To improve the income of the estater.

In addition, this office is responsible for the proper maintenance of the affairs of the wards.

At present, there are only 32 estates under Court of Wards supervision. In addition to these, which are managed by the Nazim, Court of Wards, the estates of Ghazi Jung and the late Vikarul Umera have been taken under the management of the Court of Wards as a separate unit.

The budget of the 2-anna Fund for the year 1950-51 is as follows :—

Income	Expenditure	Surplus
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
80,840	77,860	2,980

Due to the release of many estates, the income of the Two-anna Fund has decreased to a considerable extent.

The post of Nazim, Court of Wards, has been abolished and considerable retrenchment has been made in the staff of the office. Duties of the Nizamath have been entrusted to the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

3. SURVEY SETTLEMENT AND LAND RECORDS

During the period under report, 1,040 villages were surveyed and 907 villages were classified involving 2,01,582 and 2,01,355 survey numbers respectively. The revision of 62 villages comprising 13,349 numbers was completed. The 'Akar' work of 1,121 villages consisting of 3,16,488 survey numbers was done. The *jamabandi* section compiled the announcement papers of 708 villages. In 642 village results were actually announced and copies of 'Shetwar' and results 'Wasulbaqi' of 737 villages were despatched to the concerned Tahsils for promulgation of the

settlement rates. The Cadastral Survey Parties have been allotted 339 villages for the field season in the period under report.

The drawing and printing sections prepared yellow copies of 396 villages, 80 taluqs, and 4 districts and printed 281 village maps, 1,250 maps of taluqs, 447 maps of districts and 311 State maps. 5,000 villages were penta-graphed and the colouring of 1,000 miscellaneous maps was done. The press section printed 71,07,939 forms in different languages. The binding section mounted 800 maps, did kachcha binding of 16,739 registers, pucca binding of 407 registers, and produced 570 file boards 1,350 writing pads and 50 maps bound in book-form.

The stores section sold 2,158 maps of all denominations and 381 books valued at Rs. 22,296-12-0 and Rs. 1,161-1-0 respectively. During the same period a sum of Rs. 7,16,732 was recovered under survey expenses of Jagir villages—the biggest item.

After the abolition of Jagirs, the Record Room of this office took over the records of 3,377 villages of different Jagirs which had their separate survey agencies and distributed them to their respective district record rooms. Thousands of running files and reports, etc., received from these estates are now being scrutinized in this office and every effort is being made for their quick disposal.

As per Circular Nos. 4 and 10 of the Revenue Secretariat all garden lands irrigated by wells situated outside the *ayacut* were assessed dry throughout the state.

Government sanctioned reduction of special rates granted to 379 Jagir villages so as to bring them in conformity with the rates of the adjoining Diwani villages. These sanctions were implemented immediately and the ryots of these villages were freed from the burden of excessive rates.

The Record of Rights parties compiled preliminary registers of 244 villages, fair copies of 342 villages and re-writing of 1,229 villages in Aurangabad District as per new rules.

The Hissa Survey Parties completed the subdivision survey of 730 villages.

The Land Records Offices accomplished the following :-

- (1) Survey of 770 fields, (2) Division of 5,200 fields,
- (8) Theodolite boundary demarcation of 2,884 numbers,

- (4) Ordinary boundary demarcation of 2,925 numbers. (5) Compilation of Kami-Jasti Pathraks of 24,607 fields. (6) Correction of names pertaining to 3,998 fields. (7) Correction of maps of 48,275 numbers. (8) Correction of irrigation sources, 1,811 in number. (9) Supplementary Shetwars of 32,333 numbers. (10) Copying of Wasool-baquis and Shetwars of 38,102 numbers. (11) Plotting of 20,184 numbers. (12) Copy of Tippans 2,237 in number. (13) Crop-cutting experiments 1,527 in number. (14) Field inspections—2,137 in number.

It may be added that these figures are incomplete.

The Traverse Party completed the following items of works:—

Number of villages completed is 97 involving 1686.31 linear miles and 21,206 stations. Its Computation Branch has completed 97 set-ups, 54 Azimuth Observations, solved 43 triangles, and worked out origin co-ordinates of 160 villages. Its drawing section prepared skeleton maps of 139 villages, trace-maps of 366 villages and supplied 134 trace-maps to the cadastral survey parties.

The department was re-organized and three Regional Deputy Settlement Commissioners' offices commenced functioning at Aurangabad, Warangal, and Gulbarga. After absorbing all competent personnel of the Jagir Survey offices, 16 Survey Parties were reconstituted with 40 classers in each.

A Settlement Training School was started at Saifabad to recruit and train qualified and capable candidates in the different processes of survey and settlement work. The School has so far trained 120 candidates in two terms.

The School has also imparted training to Tahsildars and Girdawars and other Revenue Officers. 100 Girdawars and Second Taluqdars and Tahsildars selected from among the Jagirdars are under training.

4. ATIYAT

Nizamati Atiyat (Revenue) Secretariat Branch

Atiyat work of the Revenue Secretariat is divided into two branches, (1) Atiyat Ibtidai and (2) Atiyat Intezami.

Atiyat Ibtedai.—In the Atiyat Ibtedai, Inam enquiries regarding Royal Grants and succession enquiries of deceased Maashdars are undertaken. Nazim-i-Atiyat also hears and disposes of appeals preferred previously against the findings of Subedars and now against those of the Taluqdars pertaining to Inam and succession enquiries. Other disputes *pendente lite* are also dealt with by the Ibtedai section.

Atiyat Intezami.—All kinds of disputes which arise after the completion of Inam and succession enquiries, pertaining to the *maashes* and coming within the purview of the Nizam-at Atiyat are dealt with by the Atiyat Intezami.

The number of cases pending in Atiyat Ibtedai is shown as only 238 main cases but the number of cases pertaining to incidental disputes, arising out of the main cases is 1,145.

In view of the promulgation of the Jagir Integration Act, it is necessary to expedite the disposal of pending cases in the Atiyat. Efforts are being made to dispose them of promptly.

It may be noted here, that after the promulgation of Jagirs Integration Act, 1949, no fresh claims to a Jagir or *maqta*, whether in continuation of succession or inam enquiry, can be entertained.

As no prohibition has been made in the Jagirs' Regulation, with regard to appeal cases, the parties aggrieved by the decisions of the districts are preferring appeals in the Atiyat Intezami.

Atiyat Naqdi.—In addition to the Atiyat work, mentioned above, the *Mansab* and *Naqdi* section under the Officer-in-Charge, Cash Grants, has been placed under the supervision of the Nazim-i-Atiyat.

The Officer-in-Charge, Cash Grants, decides the cases. Aggrieved parties can prefer an appeal against his decisions before the Nazim-i-Atiyat, against whose decision an appeal can be filed before the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister. Cases other than appeals and which are beyond the powers of the Officer-in-Charge, Cash Grants, go to the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister through Nazim-i-Atiyat.

During the period under report 3,689 cases were received and 2,242 cases were disposed of.

5. EXCISE DEPARTMENT

N.B. (The bracketed figures are those of 1357 F./1947).

No important changes took place in the Administration of the Excise Department during the year 1358 F. (1948-1949) except that some shops could not function during the first quarter of the year owing to disturbed conditions. With the restoration of law and order, business was carried on as usual, in accordance with the department's policy of 'maximum revenue with minimum consumption.'

The number of liquor shops was reduced from 2,081 in 1357 F./1947-48 to 1,969 resulting in a decrease of 112 shops in the period under report. Similarly, the number of opium shops was reduced from 506 to 424 and the number of *ganja* shops from 658 to 655, but the number of *sendhi* shops increased by 117 because some shops could not be auctioned unless some other shops were opened. Thus the number of *sendhi* shops in 1358 F. was 5,323 as against 5,206 in 1357 F./1947-48.

The consumption of country liquor amounted to 628,667 (568,589) proof gallons; the increase is mainly due to the fact that the rationing introduced in 1357 F./1947-48, was discontinued. There was decrease in consumption of all other intoxicants as is shown below :—

Foreign liquor manufactured locally	29,080 (39,488)	Proof Glns.
Indian made foreign liquor	1,498 (6,498)	„
Opium	6,172 (6,614)	Seers
Ganja	9,833 (13,778)	„

The decrease in the case of opium was due to the increase in duty and decrease in the consumption of other intoxicants was due to disturbed conditions during the first quarter of the year. The average consumption of opium per 10,000 of population was 3.78 (3.76) which is considerably below the standard of 6 seers per 10,000 of populations recognized by the Opium Committee set up by the League of Nations for tropical countries.

The total revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 7,62,02,370 (Rs. 8,01,63,639). The total Government revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 7,41,59,432 (Rs. 6,87,01,989) made up of Rs. 6,95,92,042 (Rs. 6, 77, 35, 774) of the current demand and Rs. 45,67,890 (Rs. 9,66,215) of the arrears. The percentage of collection was 91.3% (84.3%).

The gross revenue of the department including the Jagirs and Paigahs amounted to Rs. 9,06,16,006 during the year as against Rs. 9,78,76,625 in the previous year showing a nominal decrease in the incidence of total revenue per head of population from Rs. 5-12-7 to Rs. 5-10-8. On the whole, there was a fall in the total income of about 40 lakhs which was mainly due to low rentals.

The Amani system for the collection and supply of *Gulmohwa* and *Talbharti* duty was abolished during the period under report.

Offences of all kinds against the Abkari and Opium Acts numbered 13,737 (11,180) of which 2,582 (1,462) were dealt with by Magistrates and 11,158 (9,718) were dealt with departmentally. Convictions were obtained in 873 (536) cases and 109 (64) cases ended in acquittal and the rest were *sub judice* at the end of the year. The Flying Squad parties detected 1,952 (742) cases and 11,785 cases were detected by other excise staff.

Sentences of imprisonment were passed in 203 (138) cases and fines imposed by Magistrates averaged to Rs. 28-9-10 Rs. (38-4-11) per case. Cases of illicit distillation detected and prosecuted numbered 1,878 (889), of illicit possession of opium and hemp drugs 57 (121) and of illicit cultivation of ganja 17 (19).

The percentage of expenditure worked out to 3.69%.

6. TRADE OF HYDERABAD

Trade and Internal Customs

Consequent on the removal of restrictions on the free movement of commodities, business in Hyderabad found its normal level after October, 1948. Excluding the value of silver and gold exported from the State (which is not recorded), the trade of Hyderabad, expressed in terms of value of goods amounted to Rs. 97,86,88,000 in 1948-1949 and to Rs. 49 crores in the subsequent 6 months under report. The value of imports increased by Rs. 34 crores

while that of exports increased by Rs. 3 crores in the year 1948-49. The principal features were more imports, less exports, and a net increase of Rs. 167 lakhs of internal Customs revenue in 1948-1949 as compared with the previous year.

In the first half-year ending on 31st March, 1950, the total trade amounted to Rs. 49 crores of which exports were of the value of 20 crores and imports of the value of Rs. 29 crores.

The restoration of internal customs centres and the guarding of an extensive frontier of 3,207 miles for prevention of smuggling of goods was, by no means, an easy task. The Internal Customs Department had to exercise great vigilance and tact in persuading villagers of the bordering areas to pay duty, since they were reluctant to do so after the Police Action under the plea that the State had integrated with the Indian Union, where inter-State transit duty was not collected.

During the year, 1948-49 trade was governed by such economic factors as transport bottlenecks, continuance of quota system, upward trend of prices and levy of Sales Tax on exports by the neighbouring provinces, reduction in cloth and food quotas for the State, cancellation of Open General Licences by the Government of India, after devaluation, etc. Besides, there were restrictions on the export of agricultural commodities by the Supply Department. In spite of these unfavourable conditions, there was a marked increase in the import and export revenue. This was partly due to high prices of commodities and a change in the system of assessment of commodities from the fixed specific duty to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. the only exception being edible salt on which it is charged by weight.

The total Customs revenue for the period under review, the highest on record, amounted to Rs. 6,44,46,720. It was larger by Rs. 1,36,21,425 or 45.4 per cent. than the average revenue of five years ending 1957 F. Against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 3,13,70,774, the increase amounted to Rs. 1,22,22,558.

The total revenue for the half-year ending March, 1950, amounted to Rs. 2,08,53,388. Revenue from imports during the period under review was Rs. 22.85 lakhs and that from exports was 12.88 lakhs.

Excluding miscellaneous revenue of Rs. 1,23,282, the income from rail-borne trade in 1948-50 amounted to Rs. 5,96,20,082 and the revenue from the frontier centres was Rs. 48,26,688.

The incidence of internal customs duty per head of population in 1948-49 was Rs. 2-10-9 against Rs. 1-10-3 in the previous year, but it fell to Rs. 1-4-5 in the subsequent half year.

The revenue from imports amounted to Rs. 4,11,30,547 during the period under report, the increase being Rs. 1,56,25,820 in 1948-49 and a decrease of Rs. 27,44,390 in the latter period under report while exports accounted for Rs. 2,31,92,892 showing an increase of Rs. 26,17,906.

The total value of duty-paid imports amounted to Rs. 57,05,73,000 in 1948-49 against Rs. 26,12,35,000 in the previous year, duty realised amounting to Rs. 2,92,45,200 against Rs. 1,36,19,380 or an increase of Rs. 1,56,25,820 or 114.7 per cent. The principal increases in 1948-49 were under piece-goods handloom, wheat, rice and paddy, piece-goods and other manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, edible salt, motor-cars and buses, sugar, tobacco, manufactures of iron, gunnies and sacking, coconuts and *khopra*, kerosene oil and chemical drugs including poisons, while there were decreases under minerals, dry chillies, cigarettes, silver and gold.

The total value of duty-paid exports in 1948-49 was Rs. 29,33,69,000 against Rs. 26,92,54,000 in 1947-48, the duty realised amounting to Rs. 1,42,70,569 in 1948-49, against Rs. 1,31,39,025 in 1947-48, the increase in revenue being Rs. 11,31,544 or 8.6 per cent. The principal increases have occurred under cotton seed, oils, groundnuts and Tendu leaves. The main decreases in 1948-49 in revenue are Rs. 6,59,382 from foodgrains, Rs. 4,94,343 from cotton, Rs. 4,15,945 from linseed, Rs. 1,47,293 from castor seed, raw hides and skins Rs. 35,734 while cotton accounts for a decrease of Rs. 3,39,451 in the later half-year.

As the Government of India had reimposed control over the prices of raw cotton with effect from 21st August, 1948, for the 1948-49 crop transactions, the floor and ceiling

prices for various staples and different varieties of Kapas were determined and fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Hyderabad.

Export duty on ginned cotton was charged on the price basis of Kapas and cotton seed in the proportion of 2 : 1, in the absence of market value of ginned cotton prevailing at the time and place of exportation in the principal markets of the State. As ginned cotton was exported in the shape of cotton bales, pressing charges were also added to the deduced value of ginned cotton. During the cotton season, the cotton grower is known to have received a record price for his crop between September, 1949 and January, 1950. The increase in the index number of cotton prices was greater than the rise in that of the oil-seed prices.

The quantity of cotton seed exported in 1948-49 exceeded that of the previous year by 697,317 pallas and the increase in revenue amounted to Rs. 11,39,000 but the exports during the subsequent 6 months were 175,035 pallas and a consequent decrease of Rs. 7,59,893 in revenue.

Oil-seeds, groundnuts shelled and unshelled, which constituted the biggest item of export revenue after cotton, account for a net increase of Rs. 2,92,373 to which the Nanded district alone contributed Rs. 1,93,918 followed by Osmanabad Rs. 1,26,835, Aurangabad Rs. 1,05,000 and Jalna Rs. 85,000.

The Supply Department had, during 1948-49, restricted the export of groundnuts by road. As a result, substantial decreases in revenue have occurred under this head in Gulbarga, Kopbal, Khammam and Warangal districts. The average value of groundnuts (shelled) was Rs. 88 per palla against Rs. 50 per palla in the previous year, and of unshelled groundnuts Rs. 62 against Rs. 34 per palla in the preceding year.

There was an increase of Rs. 10,00,000 during October, 1948 to September, 1949 under groundnut oil, mainly due to high prices prevailing in the market. The quantity of groundnut oil exported in the above-mentioned period was 307,742 pallas against 334,130 pallas in the previous year. The average value of groundnut oil, assessed to duty, was Rs. 184 per palla against Rs. 109 per palla in the previous year. Substantial increases under this head

have occurred in Osmanabad and Raichur districts.

The loss in revenue on account of abolition with effect from January, 1950, of internal customs duty on articles imported or exported by residents living in enclave villages of the districts of Osmanabad, Bid and Khammam, is estimated at Rs. 2,82,576.

The handloom industry in the State since the last World War has suffered from many vicissitudes. Out of two lakhs spinning wheels, a large number is said to have been idle, not because cotton yarn had become scarce but because of certain extraneous forces. To hand-spinners who employ outmoded methods, import duty was a handicap. Exemption from import duty on hand-spun yarn was further extended for a period of two years with effect from 22nd July, 1949.

In pursuance of the demand from the public for assessment of duty on the basis of actual weight of commodities imported or exported across the frontier, Government issued orders in December, 1950, for the collection of duty on agricultural commodities on the basis of actual weight instead of on the assumed weight of carts or Khachars—a system which was prevalent since 1885 A.D.

The age-old practice of the levy of transit duty on salt was totally abolished in 1950.

7. REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Registration

The number of documents, including those of the Co-operative Societies, registered during the period under report was 54,142.

Value of Transactions.—Total value of transactions including those of the co-operative societies was Rs. 12,19,08,304.

Income.—Before the integration of the jagir offices only 20 per cent. of the total fees collected was realised by the Government as royalty. Registration offices of the Sarf-e-Khas and Paigahs, although under the supervision of this department, did not contribute any amount. These areas have now come under the jurisdiction of the Government and it is expected that the revenue of the department will increase after the withdrawal of the Emergency Regulations.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred during this period was Rs. 4,27,977-4-0. After deducting it from the gross income of Rs. 19,32,155-8-10, the net income amounted to Rs. 15,04,178-4-10.

The amount spent during the period under report is Rs. 3,17,532-5-9, covering the following items of expenditure.

Srl. No.	Head of expenditure	Name of office	Expenditure from 1-10-1949 to 31-3-1950
1	Salaries and contingencies	I. G.'s Office ..	26,040 .0 2
2	Do ..	Mint Master & Supdt. of Stamps Office ..	20,807 18 11
3	Printing of Postal Stamps	Postal Department ..	58,300 2 4
4	Refund of Stamps ..	I. G.'s & District Taluqdars Office ..	74,506 4 10
5	Commission to vendors	do ..	42,878 0 6
Total ..			3,17,532 5 9

The proposal to cut down the provision for commission to ex-officio stamp vendors is under the consideration of the Government. It is expected that there will be a saving of approximately Rs. 85,000 per annum. If the total expenditure, however, of Rs. 3,17,532-5-9 be deducted from the total receipts of Rs. 24,12,844-15-8 the net savings for the period under report are Rs. 20,95,812-9-11.

Work of the Co-operative Societies

Documents relating to the Co-operative Societies registered during the period numbered 2,595, their value amounted to Rs. 33,21,055. The Government had to forego a sum of Rs. 36,081-4-0 towards the Registration fees.

Badar

In the previous years the sum recoverable as *Badar* amounted to Rs. 2,239-3-10 and during the period under report fresh *badar* amounting to Rs. 4,483-3-2 was levied

bringing the total to Rs. 6,722-7-0. Out of it Rs. 3,648-12-4 were collected.

Badar detected during inspections in the period under report amounted to Rs. 21,688-5-8. Cases involving an amount of Rs. 16,665-11-0 were settled during the period under report. Rs. 5,032-10-8 are yet to be realized for which necessary action is being taken. Inspection reports by 1st Taluqdars (Collectors) show that the District and Tahsil treasuries as well as registers of stamp vendors have been inspected by them from time to time.

For some time it was necessary for the parties to produce a clearance certificate from the income tax department at the time of registration, but with the integration of the State with the Indian Union this obligation was withdrawn.

Evacuee Property Regulations

With the promulgation of the Evacuee Property Regulation in September, 1949, it has been made compulsory for the parties to produce written sanction of the Collector of the district for the transfers of immovable properties.

Registration of Births and Deaths of British Subjects

Through Notification No. 84/H, dated the 12th April, 1949, Ministry of States, Central Government, New Delhi, the Inspector-General, Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad has been appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths of the British subjects residing in Hyderabad State.

Tax on Transfer of Property

Through a notification a 2 per cent. tax is levied on all transfers of immovable properties under the Municipal and Town Committee Act, which will be collected by the Registration offices while registering the documents, and 5 per cent. of the collection will be deducted for supervision of work and the balance will be remitted to the Municipal and Town Committees.

8. STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

The Statistics and Census Department was merged with the central organization of the Government of India.

Consequently the methods for collection, compilation and tabulation of statistical information were radically changed and reorganized on the lines obtaining at the Centre. A new list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the Hyderabad State was finalised after consultation with the Social Service Department, the Civil Administrators and other leading social workers of the State.

With a view to regularising the collection of statistics relating to cotton, legislative measures were adopted and rules were framed under the powers conferred by section 14 of the Collection of Statistics Act No. 17 of 1957 F. These Rules were published in Government Gazette No. 37, dated the 13th Amardad, 1358 F., under the name of 'The Hyderabad Cotton Statistics Rules of 1358 F.'

The following schemes were drawn up and submitted to Government :—

1. Scheme for the Central Bureau of Statistics and Census.
2. Scheme for the Census of Manufacturing Industries.
3. Scheme for 1951 Population Census.
4. Implementation of the Rege Committee Recommendations regarding labour statistics.
5. Scheme for F.A.O. Agricultural Census.
6. Co-ordinated Scheme of Crop Cutting Experiments.
7. Improvement in the collection and compilation of Agricultural Statistics.
8. Cattle Census Scheme.
9. Scheme for Rationalisation of Rain-gauges and Rain Statistics in the State.

Scheme for F.A.O. Agricultural Census

The Government of India having decided to participate in the World Census of Agriculture had requested the Hyderabad Government to take requisite steps on the lines indicated. Accordingly, the adoption of annual standard forms for the routine collections of Agricultural Statistics and the standard definitions were taken on hand and introduced in the rabi agricultural census of 1950-51, so as to be ready for complete enumeration in 1951-52.

The Government of India have now intimated that this would be done on a sample basis and necessary action would be taken in the matter in due course.

Improvement in the collection and compilation of Agricultural Statistics

Standard forms and definitions for collecting the area statistics were revised, in the light of various suggestions received from the Government of India from time to time for improving the routine collection of agricultural statistics. Special mention may be made of the introduction of the Khasra form and the village abstract forms in the rabi season of 1950-51. The Khasra form could not, however, be written up by the revenue officials as they had no sufficient funds to get the paper for keeping the forms. The department is contemplating the printing of these forms in sufficient numbers and supplying them to the village officials.

In addition, a number of circular letters were issued to the revenue officials in connection with the crop forecast returns, *entering* of areas under mixed crops and reporting of anna and direct estimation of out-turn of different crops. The village officials have been directly contacted and the implications of all these measures have been explained by the officers of the department.

The mechanical tabulating equipment of power-samas was installed in 1950-51 and preliminary training of the operators was completed. It is proposed to put the next year's data on these machines.

The all-India quinquennial livestock census is to be conducted in the month of May, 1951. In accordance with the instructions received from the Government of India a comprehensive scheme has been drawn up and submitted to Government for sanction.

The following publications have been brought out by the department.

1. Statistical Year Book, 1351-54 F. (Consolidated Issue).
2. Trade Statistics, 1355 F.
3. Diglott Calendar, Vol. II, 1941-80.
4. Agricultural Statistics, 3rd Issue, 1350-54 F.

5. Administration Report of Statistics Department, 1856 F.
6. Village List of District Bhir for 1941 Census.
7. Village List of District Osmanabad for 1941 Census.
8. Village List of District Karimnagar for 1941 Census.
9. Village List of District Raichur for 1941.

Besides, various forms and registers were printed in connection with Agriculture Census, Livestock, Cotton-Stock, Cost of Living Indices, Retail and Wholesale prices, etc.

Moreover, the periodical reports regarding Season and Crop, Forecasts, Prices, Banking, Currency, Finance, Labour and Industries were cyclostyled and issued to various Government departments and institutions.

Rainfall and Crop Reports.—Owing to some disturbances in the districts considerable inconvenience was noticed in supplying weekly season and crop reports in time. The department, however, emphasised the importance of this report and drew the attention of the district officers for observing strict punctuality in supplying this information. The officers and Inspectors of the department made special tours and as a result many reports are now being received according to the scheduled dates.

Agricultural Statistics.—The biennial Kharif and Rabi Census are being conducted as usual with certain amendments in the forms in order to suit the Government of India's requirements.

Cotton Statistics.—The Cotton Stock figures are now being collected according to the forms prescribed under the Cotton Statistics Rules of 1850 F.

Industrial Statistics

Monthly statements of cotton consumed, yarn spun, piece-goods, matches, liquor, sugar and paper are being collected regularly and annual statements are being compiled in the Department. But the information so collected is too inadequate and the need for a thorough

survey of the industries of the State is keenly felt. If the Scheme of the Census of Manufacturing Industries is approved by Government early, it is hoped that very valuable information will be available to Government as well as for the business community for launching new schemes for the development of the country.

Trade.—The monthly and annual statements of imports and exports, based on customs returns are being regularly collected and compiled. A review is also written on the trade conditions in the State.

Banking, Finance and Currency

The Banking, Finance and Currency Statistics are being collected from various Banks and Government Departments and are incorporated in the Monthly Survey of the Business Report.

Labour Statistics

During this period more than 2,500 daily price lists of 68 commodities were collected by City and District Investigators and the Market Reporters. Data for nearly 4,350 family budgets was collected and more than 21,000 analytical statements were compiled.

The working class cost of living indices for six industrial centres were worked out.

9. ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Ecclesiastical Department consists of two units—

1. Sadarat-ul-Aliya office.
2. Religious Affairs Department.

The duties and functions of the Ecclesiastical Department, first created in 1294 F., were as follows :—

1. To establish harmonious relations among the followers of the different faiths in the State.
2. To maintain and preserve endowments.
3. To maintain supervision over religious services and servants.
4. To attend to repairs and construction of the religious buildings.
5. To arrange for religious preaching and to appoint preachers.

6. To arrange for the distribution of monthly grants and salaries to the persons and institutions inside and outside the State.

7. During the period under review, four Khateebis, nine Imams, thirteen Mozzins and twenty three Waizin (Muslim preachers) remained in Government service.

Throughout the State, there are about 50,000 religious institutions of various denominations. People of charitable disposition have endowed properties worth several lakhs of rupees for services in these institutions and Maashes (in the shape of Jagirs) were granted by Government to many religious institutions. The Endowment Regulation was promulgated in 1349 F., for the effective supervision of endowments; and Endowment Rules brought into force in 1355 F. An Endowment Superintendent was appointed in each district, with a small establishment to work under the Collector and 335 endowments of the value of Rs. 35,43,266 bearing an income of Rs. 1,27,554 were registered.

Solemnisation of marriages was also effected through the department and 40,104 marriage deeds were drawn up during the period under report.

CHAPTER II—FINANCE

- 1. STATE FINANCE.**
- 2. SALES TAX.**
- 3. STATE LIFE INSURANCE.**
- 4. COMPULSORY SAVINGS SCHEME—GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND.**
- 5. MINT, STAMP AND CURRENCY.**
- 6. ECONOMIC ADVISER.**

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE

1. STATE FINANCE

Statements A and B give the figures for the year 1358 F. (October, 1948-September, 1949) and the half-year 1359 F. of Revenue Receipts and Service Expenditure as well as Capital Expenditure and Receipts and Expenditure under Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads.

Revenue and Expenditure, 1358 F. (October, 1948—September, 1949).

As against the original Budget Estimate of Rs. 2399.71 lakhs the actual Revenue Receipts for 1358 F. were Rs. 3011.96 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 612.25 lakhs. When the Budget Estimates for 1358 F. were prepared, there had not been sufficient time to take full stock of the position arising as a result of the political changes. They had to be based on assumptions. Receipts considerably exceeded original expectations and the important items of increase in receipts were as follows :—

		<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
1. Land Revenue	..	41.50
2. Customs ..	..	135.40
3. Excise ..	..	197.52
4. Supply & Control	..	50.38
5. Income-tax	..	28.47
6. Miscellaneous	..	273.49

The large receipts under Customs were due to the pent-up demand for imported goods. Similarly the receipts under Excise exceeded the estimate due to substantial improvement in auction bids and increase of tree tax by 50 per cent.

The Budget Estimates for 1358 F., provided for total service expenditure of Rs. 2601.95 lakhs. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3054.22 lakhs resulting in

an increase of Rs. 452.27 lakhs. This can be attributed in a large measure to :

		<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
1. Military	..	46.76
2. Police ..	..	67.65
3. Education	..	55.02
4. Dearness Allowance	..	135.60
5. Other heads	..	147.24

The Budget Estimate for Capital Expenditure was Rs. 682.16 lakhs against which the Actual Capital Expenditure came up to Rs. 571.05 lakhs, the drop mainly occurring under Irrigation and Hydro-Electric works.

Revenue and Expenditure, 1359 F.

The budget for 1359 F. was only for a period of six months ending 31st March, 1950. The table given below shows the over-all comparative position of Revenue Receipts and Service Expenditure.

		Budget Estimate, 1359 F. (Half-year)	Accounts, 1359 F. (Half-year)
Revenue Receipts	..	1646.84	1974.35
Service Expenditure	..	1645.21	1811.46
Revenue Surplus	..	1.63	162.89

The increase in revenue has occurred chiefly under :

		<i>In lakhs.</i>
1. Land Revenue	..	33.05
2. Excise ..	..	73.87
3. Interest	..	79.89
4. Railways	..	20.95
5. Miscellaneous	..	80.77
6. Income-tax	..	28.66

The increase in the case of Land Revenue has occurred mainly under jagirs. The increased income under 'Interest' was due to the fact that the Railways have

paid to the General Revenues during the half-year interest on capital outlay on Railway and Road Transport for full one year instead of two quarters of 1359 F. The rise in Railways was due to better results of the goods and coaching traffic.

On the expenditure side, there was an increase of Rs. 166.24 lakhs over the estimates for six months in 1359 F. The important items responsible for this increase are :

	<i>In lakhs.</i>	
1. Interest	..	18.61
2. Police	116.80 .
3. Education	..	28.76

The increase under 'Interest' is due to the provision of interest charges for the various loans obtained during the course of the half-year in the shape of adhoc securities, ways and means advances, etc. The increase under the head Police, is due to strengthening of the Police force for meeting the requirements of law and order. The rise in expenditure under Education, is due to the establishment of 650 single teacher Primary Schools in jagir areas during 1359 F., and to the revision of pay scales of the Sarf-e-Khas employees consequent on the taking over of the Local Fund schools in Sarf-e-Khas area by Government.

STATEMENT 'A'—RECEIPTS.

Group	Major Head	Budget Estimate 1958 F. (Oct. 1948- Sept. 1949)	Accounts 1958 F.	Budget Estimates for six months (Oct. 1949- March, 1950)	Accounts (for 6 months) 1959 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A 1-A	Land Revenue	3,25,00,000	3,66,50,199	2,65,00,000	2,98,05,845
1-B	Forest Revenue through Revenue officers	2,87,000	3,38,914	1,00,000	2,08,062
2	Forests	80,00,000	86,89,517	41,00,000	41,82,099
3	Customs	2,50,00,000	3,85,39,680	2,10,00,000	2,08,38,588
4-A	Excise	5,50,00,000	7,47,52,098	4,80,00,000	5,53,87,199
4-B	Opium and Ganja	40,00,000	49,42,881	22,00,000	23,98,680
4-C	Government Distilleries	..	48,802	..	..
5-A	Stamps	42,50,000	43,85,051	30,00,000	22,05,609
5-B	Registration	12,50,000	10,48,576	5,50,000	2,74,792
6	Mines	8,50,000	8,14,848	6,00,000	7,13,666
6-A	Petrol Cess	2,00,000	..	1,00,000	..
6-B	Motor Vehicles Tax	11,00,000	10,84,745	5,00,000	6,50,253
6-C	Excise duty on Matches	35,00,000	5,27,588	33,85,000	23,44,022
6-D	Do Sugar	12,00,000	18,18,519	7,00,000	10,73,697
6-E	Do Cigarettes	45,00,000	46,71,582	25,00,000	29,85,885
6-F	Do Tobacco	35,00,000	18,75,881	13,00,000	15,08,446
6-G	Do Vegetable products	..	73,891	50,000	1,26,277
	Total 'A'	14,51,37,000	18,02,51,717	11,45,85,000	12,46,97,615
AA 7	Beer Rent	58,88,834	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'A'—RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Group	Major Head	Budget Estimate 1858 F. (Oct. 1948-Sept. 1949)	Accounts 1858 F.	Budget Estimate for six months (Oct. 1949-March, 1950)	Accounts (for 6 months) 1859 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6
82	Irrigation ..	75,000	56,052	87,000	24,858
83	Railways and Road Transport ..	50,00,000	59,97,822	65,00,000	85,95,087
84	Electricity ..	4,54,000	..	29,000	..
86	Printing ..	48,20,000	22,88,671	18,84,000	14,38,641
87	Telephone ..	2,24,000	..	1,00,000	..
88	Industries ..	1,00,000	3,15,655	1,75,000	48,522
88-A	Industrial Research Laboratory ..	..	2,00,887	79,000	..
89-B	Transfers from Industrial Reserve	6,48,000	1,65,240	..	81,085
	Total 'G' ..	1,18,21,000	90,24,827	88,04,000	1,01,88,860
40-A	Transfers from Famine Reserve ..	60,96,000	47,14,307	47,66,000	37,88,480
41	Miscellaneous ..	74,25,000	8,47,74,441	60,87,000	1,41,64,283
42	Transfer from Road Fund ..	5,00,000	1,72,839	2,50,000	82,554
43-A	Dearness Allowance ..	..	..	..	..
47	Excess Profit Tax ..	10,00,000	12,44,861	2,50,000	..
49	Supply and Control ..	40,00,000	90,38,402	20,50,000	82,89,558
50	Income-tax ..	1,50,00,000	1,78,46,926	75,00,000	1,08,66,157
51	Sales Tax on Luxury Articles ..	20,00,000	27,27,485	10,00,000	12,60,858
52	Business Profits Tax ..	5,00,000	10,66,765	2,50,000	3,14,580
53	Betting Tax ..	..	..	..	..
54	Agricultural Income-tax ..	..	..	..	..
55	Sales Tax on Petrol ..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 'A'—EXPENDITURE

Group	Major Head	Budget Estimate 1858 F.	Accounts 1858 F.	Budget Estimate for six months 1859 F.	Accounts (for 6 months) 1859 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A					
1-A	Land Revenue ..	88,11,000	92,95,818	62,55,000	68,85,115
1-B	Land Revenue Irrigation ..	..	18,79,071	..	10,11,055
2	Forests ..	23,05,000	21,78,661	10,82,000	10,94,216
3	Customs ..	31,78,000	35,04,713	18,75,000	17,37,499
4-A	Excise ..	40,58,000	48,05,417	22,79,000	21,52,570
4-B	Opium and Ganja ..	72,000	84,219	88,000	87,740
5-A	Stamps ..	2,64,000	3,31,324	1,54,000	1,40,076
5-B	Registration ..	3,08,000	3,38,048	1,77,000	1,82,706
6	Mines ..	1,85,000	2,13,892	1,03,000	89,341
6-A	Petrol Cess ..	2,00,000	..	1,00,000	..
6-B	Motor Vehicles Tax ..	11,00,000	10,84,745	5,00,000	6,50,253
6-C	Excise duty on Matches ..	..	..	..	..
6-D	Do Sugar ..	6,000	5,267	3,000	2,918
6-E	Do Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..
6-G	Vegetable products ..	14,000	8,046	6,000	5,008
	Total A ..	2,04,91,000	2,32,23,721	1,25,22,000	1,39,88,497
B					
8-A	Interest ..	1,06,55,000	1,19,57,294	75,00,000	98,61,619
8-B	Debt Redemption ..	..	..	64,32,000	64,32,000
8-C	Management of Public Debt ..	65,000	55,920	40,000	29,770
	Total B ..	1,07,20,000	1,20,13,214	1,39,72,000	1,58,23,449

STATEMENT 'A'—EXPENDITURE, 1959 F.—(Contd.)

Group	Major Head	Budget Estimate 1958 F.	Accounts 1958 F.	Budget Estimate for six months 1959 F.	Accounts (for 6 months) 1959 F.
I	2	3	4	5	6
28	Co-operative ..	17,13,000	14,97,547	7,87,000	8,03,425
29	Miscellaneous and Minor Departments ..	34,86,000	55,16,322	17,21,000	20,11,358
30	Municipalities and Public Improvements ..	60,04,000	65,85,480	37,48,000	37,72,862
31	Buildings and Communications ..	1,53,70,000	1,17,06,989	67,63,000	80,29,965
	Total 'F' ..	15,31,18,000	17,35,03,906	8,24,66,000	9,75,50,267
G					
32	Irrigation ..	65,85,000	30,17,701	47,98,000	22,34,761
33	Railways and Road Transport ..	5,72,000	6,66,037	1,98,000	4,84,315
34	Electricity ..	45,000	38,605	27,000	38,605
35	Printing ..	42,96,000	34,57,692	18,84,000	16,80,376
36	Industries ..	14,85,000	10,05,831	8,16,000	5,19,271
37	Industrial Research Laboratory ..	3,01,000	2,44,279	2,20,000	2,13,692
38-A	Transfers from Industrial Reserve	6,43,000	1,65,240	..	81,085
38-B					
	Total 'G' ..	1,39,31,000	85,84,385	79,43,000	52,02,105
I					
40-A	Transfers from Famine Reserve ..	60,96,000	47,14,307	47,66,000	37,88,480
40-B	Famine Insurance ..	15,00,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	7,50,000
41	Miscellaneous ..	94,92,000	91,00,888	1,17,76,000	94,45,620
42	Transfers from Road Fund ..	5,00,000	1,72,839	2,50,000	82,554
43-A	Dearness Allowances ..	2,50,90,000	3,85,60,396	1,90,00,000	2,00,41,644

2. SALES TAX

The business conditions in the State during the last three months of 1948 had not yet returned to normal due to the fact that a portion of the business community had left the State prior to the Police Action.

Two new regulations were promulgated during the period under report to be administered by the Sales Tax Department. These were the Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Regulation enforced from 14-3-1949 and the Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation, enforced from 1st July, 1949. The Betting Tax Regulation, however, remained suspended until after the racing season was over, *i.e.*, up to 31st August, 1949.

The Budget Estimates for the period under review were Rs. 30 lakhs from all the three sources, *i.e.*, (i) The Luxury Sales Tax Act, (ii) The Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Regulation, and (iii) The Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation. The revenue yields in respect of these three measures are given below :—

(i) **Luxury Sales Tax Act.**—Out of 25,796 cases 16,936 cases were assessed to the tax yielding a demand of O.S. Rs. 41,56,698 and I.G. Rs. 125. Out of this demand, O.S. Rs. 29,58,495 and I.G. Rs. 5,342 were collected during the period under review. Out of 150 appeals preferred during the period, 130 appeals were disposed of.

(ii) **Hyderabad Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Regulation.**—This Regulation came into force with effect from 14th March, 1949. A sum of O.S. Rs. 6,43,689 and I.G. Rs. 71,409 was collected during the period under report.

The sale of aviation petrol was exempted from tax with effect from 1st April, 1949.

(iii) **Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation.**—The Regulation remained suspended till 31st August, 1949. Thereafter only two Gymkhana meetings were held during the period under report, and the amount of tax realised from this source was I.G. Rs. 23,615-7-0. Subsequently, the Government reduced the betting tax from 15% to 12½% with effect from 29th May, 1950.

3. STATE LIFE INSURANCE

Income and Expenditure.—The premium income of the State Life Insurance Fund for the period under report, from 17th September, 1948 to 31st March, 1950, *i.e.*, approximately for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, amounted to Rs. 24,27,722 as against Rs. 13,77,115 for the preceding year (October, 1947 to September, 1948) showing a proportionate increase of Rs. 2,42,366 per annum. The total management expenses amounted to Rs. 3,64,595 as against Rs. 1,92,320 for the preceding year (Oct., 1947 to Sept., 1948). The expense ratio of the total management expenses to premium income during the period under reference was 15 as against 14% for the preceding year.

The slight rise in the expense ratio is attributable to the expenses incurred on account of salaries and allowances of the temporary establishment entertained during the period to clear the arrears of work.

Proposals and Policies.—The following figures relate to the business received and completed during the period under report as compared to the corresponding figures pertaining to the previous year.

Year	Proposals Received	Proposals Accepted	Annual Premium	Sum Assured
17-9-1948 to 31-3-1950 ..	13,828	13,072	3,92,256	1,04,87,068
Proportionate for one year ..	9,219	8,715	2,61,504	69,91,379
1947-'1948 ..	14,590	9,371	2,96,376	64,80,461

The above figures show that the rush of business continued during the period under report as in the preceding year. The average number of policies issued by this department each year during the period 1943-47 comes to 1,728.

Valuation.—The results of the triennial actuarial valuation for the period 1944-47 were received during the period under report and the Government accepted the recommendations of the Actuary regarding the payment

of bonus at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}\%$ as against 1% on the previous occasion. The Government have also sanctioned an interim bonus at the above rate on all the policies going off the books by way of maturity or death during the next triennium 1947-50 as recommended by the Actuary.

Payment of Claims.—The payments made during the year on account of policies together with the corresponding figures pertaining to the previous year are as follows :

Sum Assured together with Bonus.

Year	Maturity	Death	S.V. & P.V
For the period under report (17-9-1948 to 31-3-1950)	.. 11,88,578	5,29,154	5,24,868
Proportionate for one year	.. 7,92,385	3,52,769	3,49,909
1947-48 .. ..	.. 7,79,510	3,14,948	52,101

This abnormal increase in the payment on account of S.V. and P.V. is due to a large number of policy-holders voluntarily retiring from service and surrendering their policies.

Family Pension Fund (Menials).—During the period under report, 418 proposals were received. Out of these 337 were accepted which resulted into policies of aggregate face value of Rs. 1,10,021. The premium income during the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,37,261 as against Rs. 1,79,557 for the preceding year. The considerable fall in the premium income is due to the change in status of the police constables which was raised from inferior to superior service. This has resulted in the discontinuance of about 5,200 policies which had been issued to them.

Claims Paid and Pensions Issued.—During the period under report Rs. 48,086 were paid in lumpsum and Rs. 9,189 in the shape of monthly pensions as against Rs. 22,980 and 5,415 respectively paid during the year 1947-48.

4. COMPULSORY SAVINGS SCHEME—GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND

This scheme was brought into force by Government with effect from 1st December, 1949, with a view to

checking inflation and encourage saving, and remains in force till the end of February, 1952. The contributions received under the Compulsory Savings Scheme are credited to a fund called the "General Provident Fund." The accounts of this fund are maintained on the lines of Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund both as regards the receipts of contributions and refund of amounts.

There are about 2,500 subscribers to this fund. Necessary forms have been sent to all the departments for furnishing particulars so that the contribution payable under the rules may be assessed and actual deductions verified. These are being received and the work of posting the contributions to the respective personal ledger accounts, is progressing.

5. MINT, STAMPS AND CURRENCY.

During the period under report, the department purchased gold weighing 1,043.5 tolas at a cost of O.S. Rs. 1,29,160-7-0 from the Hyderabad State Bank.

The number of standard gold musters assayed during the period under report was two. Their average fineness was 909.4. Assay musters weighing 0.93 tolas were returned from the Mint Master, Bombay, and were credited to account. The operative loss including the loss on Assay musters was 1.48 tolas. During the period under report 13.22 tolas of pure gold was issued to the engraving sections, the cost of which amounting to O.S. Rs. 1,785-4-2 was settled by book adjustment. Profit on gold coins sold during the period under report was Rs. 23,362. Silver or any other metal was not purchased during the period under report. Nickel and bronze coins of all denominations were minted, of the value of Rs. 47,65,300. Coins of all denominations worth Rs. 19,19,500 were issued for circulation. Apart from the profit on Ashrafis, the department earned Rs. 34,562-10-10 on account of preparing seals, badges, gilding work, etc. Total expenditure on the salaries of the permanent staff was Rs. 2,06,550. Total value of Currency Notes of all denominations, issued primarily in replacement of old and soiled Currency Notes, during the period was Rs. 19,96,25,000. The Stamps Department, which undertakes all security printings, issued stamps and postal stationery, etc., to the treasuries in Hyderabad and Districts, worth Rs. 1,42,95,706.

6. ECONOMIC ADVISER

Government appointed an Economic Intelligence Officer on September 4, 1947, in the Finance Department with a view to facilitate technical examination of numerous economic and financial problems facing the State. In January, 1948, his designation was changed to "Economic Adviser." Numerous questionnaires issued by Ministries and Committees of the Government of India were dealt with by him. The Finance Department Library was placed in his charge. Over 5,000 books, mainly on economic, financial, commercial and rural problems were secured for the library.

"*Hyderabad Financial Statistics*" which had been previously brought up to 1345 F. (1934-35) was revised and brought up to the end of March, 1950, and published, on which date the financial structure of the Hyderabad State underwent a profound change on account of integration with the Indian Union.

"*A Review of Hyderabad Finance*" was completed. It is expected to be published in May, 1951, with, about 36 graphs and charts showing the history and development of Hyderabad finance in all its aspects. This publication is intended to serve as a reference book.

The Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs was started in November, 1947, with the object of educating officials and non-officials in Hyderabad State with regard to local and general economic problems, and serve as a medium for the outside world to know something about what was going on in Hyderabad State in the economic field.

"Rural Economic Investigations covering all economic aspects were started in 118 villages spread over different parts of the State in September, 1949. The report on these investigations covering over 36,000 families is expected to be published in June, 1951.

CHAPTER III.—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

- 1. JUDICIARY.**
- 2. POLICE.**
- 3. JAILS.**
- 4. REFORMATORY SCHOOL.**

CHAPTER III.—A. TRANSPORT

- 5. DOMINION TRANSPORT AUTHORITY**

CHAPTER III.—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

1. JUDICIARY

Up to September, 1949, the High Court consisted of one Chief Justice, 10 Puisne Judges and one Mufti, but subsequently the number of Puisne Judges was reduced by one and the post of Mufti was abolished.

There were 5 Sessions Judges, 3 Judges of the Court of Small Causes, one Civil Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad, one Nazim, Darul Qaza-Balda, 5 Additional Sessions Judges, one City Magistrate, 17 District Judges (including the post of the Registrar of the High Court), one Special District Magistrate, 12 Additional District Judges, 28 Munsiffs (including one City Civil Court, One City Criminal Court), 121 Munsiffs second grade (including Railway Magistrate, Secunderabad City Civil Court 2, City Criminal Court 5), 1 Nazim City Improvement Board and one Honorary Magistrate. In addition to this, there were 12 paid probationers.

In December, 1949, six Special Courts were created for the disposal of several important cases left by the Special Tribunals.

During the year 1948-49, there was only one Honorary Magistrate who disposed of 3,226 criminal cases as against six Honorary Magistrates who disposed of 457 in the previous year.

Between the 22nd March and 25th March, 1950, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Sir Harilal Kania, visited the Hyderabad High Court, in connection with making arrangements for the hearing and disposal of about 370 civil appeals and 56 criminal appeals, which were pending before the Hyderabad Judicial Committee, and which, under Article 374, sub-clause (4) of the Constitution, were transferred to the file of the Supreme Court of India. For the disposal of these cases the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, with the approval of H.E. the President deputed the Hon'ble Justice Mahajan to sit with the Hon'ble Justices R. S. Naik and Khalil-ul-Zaman Siddiqui of the Hyderabad High

Court as a Division Bench of the Supreme Court of India and to hear and decide the pending civil and criminal appeals from the 28th August, 1950.

The period after the 26th January, 1950, is an important period, because of the coming into force of the Indian Constitution; several constitutional questions in several cases came up before the High Court in the shape of applications for Writs of Certiorari, Mandamus, Prohibition, etc., and the validity and legality of some of the laws in force in the State till the 26th January, 1950, also came up for decision.

During this period besides the Special Tribunal No. IV constituted in Trimulgherry, which was engaged in the trial of the Shoebullah Murder and Bibinagar Dacoity Cases, three other Special Tribunals were constituted, each Tribunal consisting of three Members for the purpose of trying cases throughout the Dominions. The Tribunals were set up with a view not to debar the accused from privileges available under the ordinary law but solely to expedite decisions as the number of cases were very large and the ordinary machinery of the Law Courts could not be expected to deal with them except in the usual leisurely manner. These Tribunals which were constituted under the Special Tribunals Regulation, tried and disposed of a very large number of cases which arose during the period before September, 1948 and even later. They were cases relating to murders, dacoities and arson. Special Public Prosecutors were appointed for conducting the cases before the Special Tribunals. These Special Tribunals continued to function from April, 1949 to 15th December, 1949. With effect from 16th December, 1949, these Special Tribunals (excepting the Special Tribunal No. IV at Trimulgherry) were abolished and instead, six courts each presided over by one Special Sessions Judge, were appointed to try the remaining cases which were left undisposed by the previous Special Tribunals. Special Prosecutors were also appointed to conduct the cases in these courts which are still functioning.

The reorganization of the Government Pleaders working on behalf of some of the Government Departments and of the Public Prosecutors working in the High Court and the Sessions Court in the districts, was taken up and the matter was considered by the Government in the light of the Rules and Regulations governing similar

officers functioning in some of the Part 'A' States like, Madras and Bombay.

The total number of civil and criminal cases instituted was 182,518 showing an increase of 34% while the number of disposals was 171,216 which showed an increase of 22% up to September, 1949, whereas the total number of institutions was 106,398 while that of the disposals was 100,194 during October, 1949-March, 1950.

The average duration for the original Regular Civil Suits was 141.9 days while for the original criminal cases it was 28.73 days.

The High Court of Judicature, Hyderabad.

The following statement shows the details of cases instituted and disposed of, with their duration, and arrears in the High Court :

Sl. No.	Nature of the cases	Arrears in Oct. 1949	Institution	For disposal	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Original Civil ..	108	42	145	29	115
	Original Criminal ..	11	13	24	9	19
2	Miscellaneous Civil ..	72	88	155	74	81
3	Execution Civil ..	66	61	127	27	100
4	Revisions and Civil Appeals	7,677	3,593	11,270	3,347	7,923
5	Criminal Appeals & Revisions ..	1,398	2,449	3,847	2,614	1,233
	Total O.S. Civil cases ..	7,918	3,779	11,697	3,477	8,220
	Total O.S. Criminal cases ..	1,409	2,462	3,871	2,623	1,243
	Grand total O.S. Civil and Criminal cases ..	9,327	6,241	15,568	6,100	9,463

Statistics of institutions and disposals in various courts for the period 1st October, 1948 to 31st March, 1950 are as follows :—

In the City Civil Court the number of institutions was 6,059 and the number of disposals 5,488 by 3 Judicial Officers, first, third and fourth Nazim.

In the Court of Dar-ul-Qaza Balda the number of institutions was 818 and the number of disposals 743.

In the Court of Small Causes the number of institutions was 6,154 and the number of disposals 5,626 by 3 Judicial Officers.

The number of institutions in the Court of City Improvement Board was 690 and the number of disposals 777 including old cases.

In the City Criminal Court the number of Institutions was 66,030 and the number of disposals 64,779 by 6 Judicial Officers and 1 Honorary Magistrate.

In the Court of Special Magistrate, Districts, the number of institutions was 252 and the number of disposals 282 including old cases.

The number of Civil cases instituted in the Courts of 5 Sessions and 5 Additional Sessions Judges was 3,192 and the number of Criminal cases instituted was 4,968 or a total of 8,160 and the number of Civil cases disposed of was 3,209 and the number of Criminal cases disposed of was 5,422 or a total of 8,631 including old cases.

There were 17 District Judges and 11 Additional District Judges; the number of Civil cases instituted was 19,098 and the number of Criminal cases instituted was 13,593 or a total of 32,691; and the number of Civil cases disposed of was 17,847 and the number of Criminal cases disposed of was 12,605 or a total of 30,452.

The total income of the Courts during 1st October, 1948 to 30th September, 1949 rose from Rs. 14,59,580 in the previous year to Rs. 21,76,785 thus recording an increase of 50 per cent. The expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 45,51,922 in the previous year to Rs. 48,66,500, i.e., an increase by over 6 per cent. The total receipts during 1st October, 1949 to 31st March, 1950 were Rs. 14,27,151 and the total expenditure Rs. 23,82,259.

The number of copyists in the High Court was 59 and the income from copies was Rs. 23,153. The average monthly income per copyist was Rs. 33. The number of copyists in the Subordinate Courts was 1,147 and the income was Rs. 4,86,678. The average monthly income per copyist was Rs. 35.

2. POLICE.

General Administration.—Before August, 1947, the Police in the Hyderabad State was functioning under three heads, viz. :—

1. District Police.
2. City Police.
3. Hyderabad Railway Police.

The first two were working as separate units responsible direct to the State Government, while the third was under the British Administration. The Heads of these three units were designated as Director-General of District Police, Commissioner of City Police and Superintendent of Hyderabad Railway Police, respectively.

With the lapse of Paramountcy, the Crown Representative handed over the Railway Police to the State. A new post of "Director-General of Police" was created and the Police of the State was put under him. During the period under report, the post of Director-General of Police was converted to that of Inspector-General of Police and instead of the posts of four Range Officers in the districts, which had been abolished, two new posts of Deputy Inspectors-General were created one for Eastern Range and the other for the Western Range.

Immediately after the Police Action, the Administration in the districts having completely collapsed and many officers and men having deserted their posts, it was found necessary to draft from the neighbouring Provinces suitable personnel to maintain law and order in the State. Temporary schemes which were sanctioned prior to Police Action in the then prevailing conditions were deemed unnecessary and abolished.

Hyderabad City Police.—The total area of the City of Hyderabad is nearly 35 sq. miles while that of the City of Secunderabad is about 23 sq. miles including the Cantonment area with a total population of roughly 10 to 12 lakhs. The entire area is administered by the Commissioner of City Police under the control of the Inspector-General of Police.

Amalgamation of Jagir Police.—The sanction of Government for the integration of the Jagir Police with

the State Police was received on 17th December, 1947 and a Special Officer was appointed, to take over Jagir Police Administration and to work out the actual expenditure. The Police of 26 Jagirs and Samasthans was amalgamated from 1st February, 1948, in the State Police. The total strength of the Jagir Police at the time of integration was 2,442. On the recommendation of the Special Officer only those who fulfilled the required qualifications were declared fit to be absorbed in the State Police on the posts for which they were considered fit.

Strength of Force.—The strength of the force exclusive of the Armed Police Force at the end of March, 1950 was as follows :—

Officers	4,492
Constables and Sowars ..	21,153
Office establishment ..	650
Menials	83
Total ..	26,328

In addition to the above, many companies of Armed Forces from the neighbouring States of the Indian Union were drafted for maintaining law and order and for dealing with the Communist menace in the State. The total strength of the Union personnel at the end of the period was as follows :—

Force	No. of Copys	Officers	Men
1. S.A.P. (Madras) ..	16	8	2,688
2. S.A.F. and S.A.C. (Madhya Pradesh) ..	23	2	3,335
3. B.A.P. (Bombay) ..	..	..	1,802
4. S.R.C. (Bombay) ..	4	2	448
5. M.S.A.R.P. (Mysore) ..	7	3	1,088
6. U.P., P.A.C. (Uttar Pradesh)	12	5	1,682
	62	20	10,998

State Mounted Police.—The strength of the Mounted Police at the end of March, 1950, was 221. During the period under report 12 horses died.

Recruitment.—Due to large-scale desertions in the rank and file of the Police immediately after the Police Action, there were a large number of vacancies. Recruitment of an additional quota of 1,000 and another quota of 4,000 for the replacement of the Arab Guards at the District and Taluqa Treasuries was ordered. The District Officers who had to devote most of the attention to the more important task of maintaining law and order could pay little attention to recruitment. Government in their anxiety to speed up the recruitment drive even reduced the height and chest measurements as the right type of candidates were not forthcoming from within the State.

Issue of Uniforms.—In 1949, a Dress Committee was formed and the Dress articles were standardised for the City, Districts and Railway Police. The recommendations of the Dress Committee after certain modifications were approved by the Government in 1950. In order to receive, maintain and distribute articles to the Districts, a Central Store was organised at the Head Office. This Store purchased clothing articles worth approximately Rs. 16 lakhs during the period under report and distributed them to the Districts.

Expenditure.—After the Police Action, the Paigah and Sarf-e-Khas Police was amalgamated with the State Police. The expenditure over the Police for the year 1948-49 and for October, 1949 to March, 1950 for a period of six months was as follows :—

	1948-49	October, 1949 to March, 1950
	Rs.	Rs.
1. State Police	2,17,91,151	1,25,10,229
2. Indian Union Police	92,01,199	1,17,21,140
3. Railway Police	6,60,037	4,84,315

The actual expenditure on items 1 and 2 amounts to Rs. 5,52,23,719.

Sikh Force.—The strength of the Sikh Force including office establishment was 561. The total expenditure incurred on the Sikh Force during the period was Rs. 4,50,555-7-6.

Widow Fund.—During the period under report, 1,893 widows were on the rolls of the District Police. Of these, 53 widows were struck off the rolls due to death, remarriages or misconduct and were replaced by the same number of widows from the waiting list. The total amount paid towards pensions amounted to Rs. 1,68,589-2-0. There are still 86 widows on the waiting list.

On the rolls of the City Police, there were 380 widows at the beginning of the period. During the period 144 widows were added and 23 were struck off due to death or misconduct. Thus there remained 501 widows on the rolls at the end of March, 1950. The total amount spent on the widows towards pensions, etc., was Rs. 42,485-3-0.

Wireless Department.—The improved means of communications by Wireless brought into general use during the World War II were introduced in almost all the Provinces and Hyderabad also started initially, with two separate units, one for the City Police and another for Districts and this was gradually supplemented by additional schemes.

The total strength of the force at the end of the period under report was as follows:—

Officers and men	833
Office establishment	14

The total expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the end of March, 1950, was O.S. Rs. 15,64,948-3-0.

Police Transport Section.—In the absence of rail-road communications in some of the Districts and Taluqas, the deployment of forces to disturbed places had become a real problem. With the improved means of road communications brought about in the latter part of 1945, the need for Police Transport was keenly felt, and in the year 1947, Government sanctioned two Police Transport Sections—one for the Districts and another for the City. The District Scheme consisted of 38 personnel while the City had 123 officers and men.

Police Training School.—The school remained closed from the end of October, 1948 to the end of May, 1949, when a short refresher course for the training of 40 Head Constables in law started and ended on 31st July, 1949.

The new session of the school with about 200 directly recruited cadets for training as Sub-Inspectors commenced on 10th August, 1949 and continued up to 27th April, 1950. Within two months of the beginning of the session 15 cadets deserted or were removed and the remaining 185 cadets appeared for the final examination, out of whom 181 were successful.

Police and Sikh Boys' School.—The school remained under the general control of the Principal, Police Training School. The sanctioned strength of the Police Boys in the Orderly Boys' School and Sikh Boys' School is 125 and 60 respectively, but during the period under report, the maximum number of Orderly Boys and Sikh Boys did not exceed 96 and 22 respectively.

In addition to the Orderly and Sikh Boys residing in the barracks as boarders, there were day-scholars consisting of the children of Police officers and men residing in the P.T.S. and C.P. Lines and in Amberpet village whose monthly attendance was 126.

Traffic Control.—Various measures were taken to improve and systematise the traffic control section and to educate the public in traffic matters by means of practical demonstrations, etc. Copies of the Hyderabad Road Code in different languages were issued free to drivers of motor vehicles.

Traffic constables attended special classes of instruction at busy centres in the City.

The number of road accidents showed an appreciable decrease as compared to last year. It is, however, felt that the development of proper road-sense in the public will lead to a further decrease in road accidents.

Taxation and Registration of Vehicles.—The Commissioner of Police is the Registration and Taxation authority for motor vehicles plying in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities.

Car-owners resident in both the cities have to pay two kinds of taxes— (a) Motor Vehicles Tax and (b) Municipal Tax. These are collected at different offices. The Dominion Transport Authority is considering the amalgamation of the Municipal Tax with the Motor Vehicles Tax, so that both the taxes may be collected at one and the same place.

In the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, 4,460 motor cars, 960 motor cycles, 1,284 heavy vehicles and 217 taxi-cabs were registered during the period under review. In addition to this, 188 motor cars which were registered in the Districts and elsewhere were re-registered here. The total number of fresh driving licences issued and those renewed was 2,680 and 8,397 respectively.

The income derived from the registration fee and motor vehicles tax during the period totalled Rs. 6,30,664-10-6.

About 30 communal incidents occurred in the City and Districts of which 8 were of a grave nature resulting in the death of 23 persons and injuries to some more. A communal riot at Ambai in Aurangabad District in the middle of January, 1950, resulted in the death of 19 persons and injuries to 10 others. Another riot which occurred in Yadgir, Gulbarga District on 23rd March, 1950, resulted in the death of 5 persons and injuries to 33, besides the burning of 4 shops and 10 houses, and the looting of 45 shops and 7 houses. This was promptly put down and normal conditions restored.

The most important event of the period was the Socialist sponsored general strike of labourers in February, 1950, as a protest against the alleged anti-labour policy of the Government. All the labour Unions of the State affiliated to the Hyderabad State Mazdoor Sangh, a Socialist body, including the workers of Kothagudem and those of the Sugar Factory at Bodhan and the Oil Mills at Peddapalli joined it.

CRIME

Summary of Crime and result of Police enquiries

The results of investigation for the period under report are as follows :—

1. Total number of cases investigated	.. 1,08,065
2. Total number of cases challaned	.. 77,496

3. Number of cases tried by Courts including those pending at the close of the previous year	81,809
4. Number of cases decided	73,215
5. Cases convicted, including cases Compounded	66,385
6. Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated	61.4
7. Percentage of cases convicted to cases challaned	81.14
8. Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided	90.65
9. Number of cases pending in Courts at the close of the period under report ..	8,594

Cognizable Crime.—The total number of cognizable cases reported during the period under report was 1,11,034. Of these, Police refused investigation in 1,273 cases under the provision of Sec. 160 A Cr. P.C., 1,696 cases were found false and there were 1,08,065 true cases pending disposal.

Fluctuation in Crime.—The number of true cases reported during the period under all classes of Crime was 1,08,065. Majority of the offences numbering 60,724 were reported by the City Police, of which 50,413 were registered under the Infraction of the Hyderabad City Police Act.

The increase in crime was mainly due to economic depression and to the prevalence of epidemics which led to the evacuation of the villages by the inhabitants which facilitated the commission of crimes. Unstable economic conditions in the beginning coupled with disturbed administration afforded ample scope for bad characters to form gangs. Added to this, the criminals of the bordering districts also took advantage of the unsettled conditions in the State.

Class I.—Offences against the State and Public Justice:—The number of true cases reported during the period under review under Class I. are given below :

Abetment	nil
Sedition	4

Offences relating to Stamps and coins	..	9
Harbouring offenders	.. ..	8
Escape from lawful custody	.. ..	373
Rioting and unlawful assembly	.. ..	1,088
Impersonating a public servant	.. ..	47
Total		1,524

Class II.—Serious offences against person:—The number of true cases under this class, for the period under report is as under :—

1. Murder	.. ..	2,280
2. Culpable homicide	.. ..	103
3. Attempt at murder	.. ..	244
4. Rape	.. ..	183
5. Unnatural offences	.. ..	11
6. Attempt at and abetment of suicide	.. ..	212
7. Causing grievous hurt	.. ..	892
8. Causing hurt to or obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties	.. ..	424
9. Causing hurt to extort a confession or property	.. ..	100
10. Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt or commit an offence	.. ..	9
11. Kidnapping or abducting	.. ..	141
12. Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extortion	.. ..	45
13. Causing death by rash and negligent act	.. ..	155
14. Rash driving on a public road	.. ..	421
15. Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman	.. ..	249
16. Buying or selling of minors for slavery or for immoral purposes	.. ..	1
Total		5,470

Of these 2,659 were challaned and including 771 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 3,430 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,021 were convicted, 978 were discharged or acquitted, 420 were compounded, 89 were filed due to death or escape of the accused and 922 cases were pending trial at the end of the period. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated was 16.3 and the percentage of cases convicted to the cases decided was 40.7.

Of the 2,383 cases of murder and culpable homicide, the motives were as follows :

Women	130
Gain	414
Private feuds	404
Land disputes	185
Murder of children by mothers who had committed suicide	53
Communist activities	478
Miscellaneous	769
Total ..	<u>2,383</u>

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—The number of true cases reported under this Class during the period under report is as follows :—

Dacoity	3,578
Robbery	1,807
Burglary	11,704
Causing mischief	883
Total ..	<u>17,972</u>

The number of cases in which property valued over Rs. 1,000 was lost was 823 and over Rs. 10,000 in value was 141.

Class IV.—Minor offences against person. The number of offences registered during the period under report is as follows :—

Causing hurt with dangerous weapons ..	1,687
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	495
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by act endangering life or safety of others	292
Causing obstruction on public road ..	1
Causing grievous hurt on provocation ..	1
Total ..	2,476

There has been an increase under this head. Of the 2,476 cases reported, 1,519 were challaned and including 298 from the previous year, there were in all 1,817 cases for disposal. Of these, 160 were convicted, 245 discharged or acquitted. 1,050 were compounded, 73 were filed due to death or escape of the accused and 289 were pending trial in Court.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—The number of offences under this class during the period under report is as follows :—

Theft	9,144
Cattle theft	1,722
Criminal breach of trust	737
Purchasing or being in possession of stolen property	88
Cheating	360
Criminal trespass or house trespass ..	2,414
Total ..	14,465

There was considerable increase under this class. Of the 14,465 cases reported, 5,418 were challaned and including 678 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 6,096 cases for disposal. Of these, 2,505 were convicted, 1,150 were discharged, or acquitted, 830 were compounded, 109 were filed due to death or escape of the accused and 1,502 were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to the investigation was 16.5 and the percentage of cases convicted to the cases decided was 54.5.

Of the 9,144 cases reported, 2,806 were challaned and including 307 from the previous year, there were in all 3,113 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,806 were convicted, 507 were discharged or acquitted, 3 were compounded, and 81 were filed due to death or escape of the accused and 716 cases were pending trial at the end of the period. The percentage of convictions to the investigations was 19.1 and the percentage of cases convicted to the cases decided was 75.3.

Class VI.— Other Miscellaneous Crimes :— The number of offences reported under this class during the periodis as follows :—

1.	Disobedience of Government orders	..	51
2.	Offences under Explosives Rules	..	102
3.	Employing strangers	.. ..	3
4.	Dealing without licence in acids, sulphur, etc.	.. ..	2
5.	Polluting well water	.. ..	4
6.	Offences relating to religion	..	131
7.	Offences under the Gambling Act	..	128
8.	Obscene acts and songs	.. ..	157
9.	Infringement of Rationing Orders	..	408
10.	Removing boundary marks	..	1
11.	Counterfeiting coins	.. ..	4
12.	Security to keep peace	.. ..	401
13.	Proceedings under Section 105 A. Cr.P.C.		1,099
14.	do 106 do		124
15.	Causing public nuisance	.. ..	20
16.	Offences under Excise Act	.. ..	217
17.	do C. T. Act	.. ..	174
18.	do Cruelty to Animals Act		898
19.	do District Police Act	..	42
20.	do City Police Act	..	49,587
21.	Infringement of rules relating to stray animals	.. ..	5
22.	Offences under Poisons Act	..	15
23.	do Motor Vehicles Act	.. ..	6,448

24.	Offences under Arms Rules ..	1,863
25.	Violation of rules relating to religious Festivals	5
26.	Offences under the Railway Act ..	303
27.	Violation of rules relating to fireworks ..	14
28.	Offences under the Public Security Act ..	135
29.	Offences under the Municipal Act ..	451
30.	Infringement of the rules regarding Public Meetings	
31.	Infringement of the Act relating to Prostitution	1
32.	Offences under the Emasculation Act ..	1
33.	Offences under the Opium Act ..	1
34.	do Treasury Trove Act ..	1
35.	do Postal Act ..	3
36.	Infringement of Hoarding and Profiteering Regulations	224
37.	Offences under Moneylenders' Act ..	19
38.	Acceptance of illegal gratification by Government servants	11
39.	Offences under the Defence of Hyderabad Code	2,387
40.	Infringement of Cinematograph Act ..	6
41.	Offences under the Petroleum Act ..	4
42.	do Explosives Act ..	1
43.	do Harijan Act ..	7
44.	Infringement of the Jail Act ..	2
45.	Infringement of the Curfew Order ..	684
46.	Driving vehicles while drunk ..	2
47.	Cutting of telegraph wires ..	6
48.	Smuggling Gold and Silver ..	3
Total ..		66,158

Of the 66,158 cases reported, 63,878 were challaned and including 1,686 from the previous year, there were in all 65,514 cases for disposal. Of these, 58,378 were convicted, 2,360 were discharged or acquitted, 186 were compounded, 260 were filed due to the death or escape of the accused and 4,380 were pending trial at the close of the period. The percentage of convictions to the investigation was 86.1 and the percentage of cases convicted to the cases decided was 95.4.

Unnatural and accidental deaths.—Unnatural and accidental deaths for the period under report are as follows :—

1. By wild beasts	..	104
2. By snake bite ..	..	791
3. By other animals	..	72
4. By drowning ..	..	2,982
5. By fire ..	..	201
6. By suicide ..	..	1,077
7. By other causes	..	978
Total	..	<u>6,205</u>

Non-Cognizable Crime

Including cases pending from the previous year, there were 6,709 cases for disposal. The results for the period under report are as under :—

1. Tried by Courts including cases pending from the previous year	..	..	6,709
2. Convicted	..	..	2,981
3. Discharged or acquitted	..	..	44
4. Expunged because of escape or death	..	..	3,675
5. Pending in courts at the close of the year	..	..	59

The number of prosecutions for false complaints during the period under report was :

1. Tried by Courts including pending cases of the previous year	..	..	94
2. Convicted	..	..	11
3. Discharged or acquitted	..	..	20
4. Expunged because of escape or death	..	..	5
5. Pending in Courts at the close of the period	..	..	58

Crime Branch (Districts) C.I.D.

One hundred and sixty cases were investigated by the Crime Branch, C.I.D., during the period under report. These cases fell under the following heads :

Murder	..	..	49
Dacoity	..	..	39
Robbery	..	..	1
Burglary	..	..	5
Theft	..	..	3
Criminal Breach of Trust	..	..	14
Miscellaneous	..	..	49
	..	..	<u>160</u>

Twenty cases were pending investigation at the end of the previous year. Thus there were 180 cases for disposal. Of these, 96 were charge-sheeted, 13 were closed as false, 17 were transferred to the District Police, investigation in 26 cases was dropped for lack of evidence, and 28 were pending investigation on 31st March, 1950.

Court Work

Fifty cases were pending trial in the Court of the Special Magistrate. Ninety-six were charge-sheeted up to 31st March, 1950, making up a total of 146 for disposal. Of these, 6 ended in conviction, 42 in acquittal, and 98 were pending trial.

Crime Branch, City

The following cases were dealt with by the City Crime Branch during the period under report:—

1. Serious offences against the State and public justice	7
2. Serious offences against person	5
3. Serious offences against persons and property or property only	37
4. Minor offences against property	108
5. Offences other than specified above	83
Total	240

Of the 240 cases reported 203 cases were traced. Of these 39 cases were transferred to the concerned jurisdictions, 9 were refused as false, 84 cases were challaned, and 71 cases were pending investigation at the close of the period under report. Out of the 84 cases sent up to court for trial, the courts decided 64 of which 61 ended in conviction and 3 in discharge. Twenty cases were pending trial at the end of the period.

Communist activities.—In the years preceding Police Action certain sections of the Andhra Mahasabha, with strong leanings towards Communism, had exhibited tendencies to violence in the districts of Nalgonda and Warangal. In the confusion that arose in the wake of Police Action, these persons found their opportunity for consolidating and spreading

their activities. These bands of terrorists obtained large supplies of arms and ammunition from the fleeing Razakars. To these were added large quantities smuggled from Hyderabad city. With these augmented supplies, the terrorists started a campaign of murder, arson and loot in the villages of the Telangana districts, to which Indian History affords very little parallel, except in the days of the Pindaris and the Rohillas and the Thugs. Life and property had become unsafe and in many villages governmental activity had ceased. Village officers had fled from their villages and the subordinate officials of the government rarely visited them for fear of their lives, or, if they did, took care to see that they returned to the headquarters of a tahsil or the district before night fall.

Such was the situation that faced the Hyderabad Government immediately after Police Action. The Indian Army assisted by the Police started a methodical cleaning up of these areas, and, by about May, 1950, had largely succeeded in stemming the tide of terrorism. The terrorists, however, soon changed their tactics, and instead of campaigning in large numbers as they had done hitherto divided themselves into small bodies of half a dozen or less. These tactics made for speed and also for escape from detection. Their exploits became more and more confined to the hours of the night. To deal adequately with the changed tactics of the terrorists and to co-ordinate all governmental activity in the Telangana districts, the Government appointed a Special Commissioner with fairly wide powers. Following their changed tactics, the terrorists spread themselves out into the adjacent districts and by the middle of 1950 had spread all over the Telangana area and also infiltrated into the districts like Bidar, Gulbarga and Nizamabad. The Government increased their police force in the area, established a large number of armed outposts or Civil Centres, constructed a large number of security roads—over 500 miles of these were constructed in Nalgonda district alone—and increased the number of police stations. At the same time a planned scheme of ameliorative measures, such as the opening of new dispensaries, schools, etc., was launched. The aboriginal tribes and the Lambadas who had been the main source of succour and supply to the terrorists, were uprooted from their villages inside the forests and made to live nearer human habitation thus denying to the terrorists the assistance that they might otherwise have obtained

from these sources. The Criminal Intelligence Department was re-organised and a special branch to deal with terrorist activities established. A systematic search for arms was conducted in Hyderabad city, which continued to be throughout the year under report one of the main sources of supply of arms and ammunition to the terrorists. A special wireless system was established connecting the various parts of Telangana districts with each other and with the capital of the State. Trains, that had been running at the risk of sabotage and raids at the hands of the terrorists, were escorted, and on the main line from Delhi to Madras passing through the State a system of piloting trains was introduced. Important railway lines were regularly patrolled by the Army. Civic guards, home guards, and village defence committees were established in the affected areas. In the period ending 31st March, 1950, 1788 home guards were raised in this manner. The effects of the various steps thus taken by the Government had not begun to be reflected in the incidence of crime during the year under report, but interrogation of terrorists arrested by the police and intercepted communications clearly showed that before long the terrorists would be obliged to give up violence.

From the time of Police Action up to 31st March, 1950 the terrorists had committed 518 murders; assaulted 163 persons; kidnapped 51; and were responsible for 121 cases of arson, 151 cases of loot and dacoity, 84 cases of attack on the police and military and 11 cases of sabotage.

Industrial Disturbances

Throughout the period under report, the labour situation was satisfactory except for a few incidents which occurred in Nanded, Gulbarga, Warangal and Hyderabad districts. Workers of the Osmanshahi Mills struck work for a day. Workers of the Mahbubshahi Mills of Gulbarga District staged a short-lived strike for three days demanding increase in wages. Shahabad Cement Factory workers struck work for 8 days. Gorakpur labourers of Warangal went on strike on 28-3-1949 on the question of distribution of rations. The workers threw stones at the Police party resulting in injuries to some constables. In Adilabad district, the labourers of Bellampalli collieries struck work and some damage to property was caused. Telegraph poles were uprooted.

Railway Police

The Hyderabad Railway Police was under the Government of India up to the 1st August, 1947 and was transferred to the Government of Hyderabad on the retrocession of jurisdiction over Railway lands on 2nd August, 1947.

The jurisdiction of the Railway Police under the Central Government was confined to the main lines of the N.S. Railway and the section of the G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railway passing through the Hyderabad State. The District Police then had jurisdiction over the Lallaguda Railway Colony and the Branch lines of Vikarabad-Purli, Purli-Parbhani-Nizamabad-Bodhan and Dornakal-Bhadrachalam.

After the retrocession, the jurisdiction over the Railway Colony and the Branch Lines had also been brought under the Railway Police. Besides these lines, a new line, Mudkhed-Adilabad was constructed.

The length of the various Railways under the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad Railway Police during the period under report was as follows :—

N. S. Railway	..	1,389 miles.
G. I. P. Railway	..	118 „
M. & S. M. Railway	..	17 „
B. L. Railway	..	36 „
Total	..	1,560 „

There are 12 Station Houses with 30 Outposts.

FINGER-PRINT BUREAU

Eighteen thousand two hundred and thirty-eight slips were searched during the period under report. Out of them one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five were traced.

The total number of slips received for search from neighbouring Provinces and other States was 6,689 out of which 212 persons were traced. The number of slips received from this State and searched was 11,549, out of which 1,543 were traced.

Out of 1,377 slips sent to the Bureau in the Indian Union 438 persons were traced.

Slips on record.—One thousand six hundred ninety-four slips were recorded and one thousand six hundred and nine were eliminated. Total number of slips on record at the end of March, 1950, was 89,991.

Expert evidence in Courts.—Experts were requisitioned by courts in 54 Civil and Criminal cases. Fifty-four documents, criminal and Civil, were examined and expert opinion was given thereon. Fees amounting to O.S. Rs. 560-4-0 was credited to the Government Treasury.

Criminal Tribes.—At the beginning of the period under report, there were 2,968 registered male and female members of the Criminal Tribes under surveillance within the State. Two hundred and forty fresh registrations were made during the year, and 171 names were taken away from surveillance due to deaths and transfers outside the State, etc. This gave a total of 3,037 registered male members under surveillance at the end of the period under report.

During this period, 114 convictions were secured against registered members of Criminal Tribes; 52 of them were under the Penal Code, and 62 were for breaches of the restrictions imposed on registered members under the Preventive and C.T. Act sections. Percentages of convictions to registered members for each tribe were as follows :—

Lambadas	..	2.85
Waddars	..	2.38
Yerkalas	..	8.36
Domars	..	14.49
Bhamata	..	3.63
Kommakapu	..	5.12

The total number of registered male members under detention in the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Lingal was 199 at the beginning of the period. During the period under report, one member was registered bringing the total to 200. Of these, 4 members were exempted from the restrictions and 16 died. The policy which began in 1938 of releasing registered members and their families

who had been of good behaviour for a period of 10 years was continued in the period under report. One registered member of the Criminal Tribes was allowed to leave Lingal in this way. The registered male population under detention in the Settlement at the end of March, 1950, was 179.

3. JAILS

There were five Central Jails and 12 District Jails of which the Central Jail at Nizamabad was restored to its normal status of District Jail with effect from October, 1949. The Reformatory School continued to remain attached to the District Jail at Secunderabad.

After September, 1948, owing to abnormal conditions, the number of prisoners in the jails increased considerably necessitating opening of additional jails at Jalna and Khammamett. The latter had to be closed in June, 1949, and transferred to Camp Jail at Gulbarga. In addition, auxiliary jails were also opened at Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nalgonda to accommodate large number of prisoners or detenus.

On the 1st of October, 1948, the population of the jails was 8,513 prisoners. During the period under report, 64,741 prisoners were admitted in the jails. Sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five prisoners were discharged at various times leaving 11,619, *i.e.*, 11,489 males and 130 females in prisons at the close of the period under report.

The daily average population during the period under report was 11,342 as compared with 3,896 during 1355 F., and 3,893 in 1356 F. The number of prisoners released during the period under report was 61,635 as compared with 15,409 during 1356 F., and 12,984 in the year 1355 F.

On 1st October, 1948, there were 2,532 convicts in jails and during the period under report 6,774 were admitted of whom 78 were women. The total number of convicts dealt with in the jails was thus 9,306. The corresponding figures for the years 1355 F., 1356 F. were 5,733 and 7,585 respectively. The daily average number of convicts for the period under the report was 2,490. Seven thousand four hundred and eighty-nine convicts were released.

At the end of the period under report, the number of convicts in the jails was 1,779, — 1,768 males and 11 females.

The convicts numbering 6,774 admitted during the period under report were as under :—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1. Hindus	..	3,423	56
2. Muslims	..	1,726	12
3. Christians	..	134	..
4. Other Castes	..	1,491	10
Total		6,774	78

		Males	Percentage of whole	Females
Under 16 years	.. ..	153	2.26	1
Between 16 & 18 years..	.. ..	498	7.21	4
do 18 & 21 „ „	.. ..	840	12.40	7
do 21 & 30 „ ..	.. ..	1,811	26.73	28
do 30 & 50 „ ..	.. ..	1,861	27.48	19
do 50 & 60 „ ..	.. ..	1,859	20.16	18
Over 60 years	.. ..	257	3.76	6
Total		6,774	100.00	78

The number of juvenile offenders was 153 as compared with 122 during the year 1356 F. Three of these juvenile convicts were sent to the Reformatory School as compared to 7 in the year 1356 F. The remaining 150 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

The following table shows the state of literacy amongst the convicts admitted during the period under report :

		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of whole</i>
Able to read and write	..	1,416	20.90
Able to read only	..	97	1.30
Illiterate	..	5,261	77.80
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Total	..	6,774	100.00

The percentage of literate convicts shows an increase of 1.91 on the corresponding figure for the year 1856 F. Only 5 of the 78 female convicts were literate. Owing to the influx of the population regular educational classes could not be held in the jails during the period under report.

Prisoners' Occupation.—The following table shows the classification of convicts according to their occupation :—

		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent- age of whole</i>
Government servants and servants of local bodies	..	392	5.78
Servants' class	..	1,269	18.73
Agriculturists	..	2,625	38.75
Pleaders	..	127	1.88
Traders	..	416	6.16
Technical workers	..	155	2.29
Casual workers	..	1,790	26.41
<hr/>			
Total	..	6,774	100.00

Sixty-five of the female convicts were married, one unmarried, two were prostitutes and 10 widows.

The percentage of prisoners who were sentenced to less than six months imprisonment increased from 54.38 in 1356 F., to 58.14 during the year under report. The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment was 440 or 12.18 per cent. as against 965 or 18.10 during the year 1356 F.

In 15 cases prisoners were sentenced to whipping and in 67 cases, the accused were punished with fines only. 5,867 or 86.60 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Previous Convictions.—379 or 5.59 per cent. of the total number of prisoners admitted to the jails were proved to be persons with previous convictions. Out of this number, the highest number of 111, was from the District Jail, Nizamabad and the highest percentage was also returned by the same jail, where, out of 296 fresh admissions, 111 or 37.5 per cent. were found to have previous convictions.

Breaches of Jail Discipline.—There was an increase in the number of breaches of jail discipline during the period under report as due to serious overcrowding of prisoners and detenues of notorious type, enforcement of rigid discipline was needed. The total number of punishments awarded during the period under report was 716 as compared to 110 in the year 1356 F.

Conduct of the Barqandaz Force.—Out of 891 Barqandaz guards 5 were prosecuted, 161 dismissed, 17 reduced, 283 fined and 68 were awarded other punishments thus making a total of 534. The percentage of the Barqandaz guards punished was 59 per cent. as compared with 9.03 per cent. in 1356 F. The Barqandaz Force was not up to the mark. In several cases they were found to carry messages and unauthorised letters from prisoners and they had to be dealt with deterrently.

Under-trial Prisoners.—The number of under-trial prisoners on the 1st of October, 1948, was, 8,983 as compared with 1,122 during 1356 F. The number admitted during the period under report was 30,601 as against 13,592 during 1356 F. Thus the total number of prisoners for trial was 34,494 as against 18,714 during 1356 F.

Five thousand ninety-five under-trial prisoners remained in the jails at the end of March, 1950, as against 3,327 in the year 1356 F. The number of cases decided during the period under report was 9,605 as compared with 6,442 in 1356 F.

Escapes and Recaptures.—Forty-eight prisoners including 8 detenues escaped from the jails including District Jails and 67 from Judicial lock-ups and police custody during the period of 18 months from 1st October, 1948 to 31st March, 1950, against 13 from jails and 66 from lock-ups during the year 1356 F.

Detenues.—On 1st October, 1948, there were 1,912 Razakars, 109 Communists and 67 other detenues detained in jails. During the period under report, 15,310 Razakars, 11,726 Communists and 330 other detenues were admitted to our jails. In all cases of 17,167 Razakars, 7,280 Communists and 262 other detenues were disposed of at various times leaving the balance of 55 Razakars, 4,555 Communists and 135 other detenues in the jails at the end of March, 1950.

Employment of Prisoners.—The average number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 2,157 out of a daily average of 2,490. Out of the total 637 or 25.58 per cent. were employed in jail factories, 137 or 5.50 per cent. were employed in jail gardens and 116 or 4.66 per cent. were employed in building operations. One thousand two hundred and sixty-seven or 50.88 per cent. comprised old and infirm prisoners and those who were employed as cooks, prison officers, scavengers, orderlies to sick and infirm prisoners. The remaining 1333 or 13.37 per cent. were unemployed.

Jail Factories.—Jail factories are run on commercial lines. During the period under report, the Jail department drew on Government to the extent of Rs. 2,50,563 for the working expenses of the jail factories and Rs. 2,70,377 were refunded to Government from the sale proceeds of the articles manufactured. Gross cash earning to Government amounts to Rs. 19,814 from the jail factories as against Rs. 47,708 in 1356 F. The cash earning per head computed in jail factories amounted to Rs. 552 as against Rs. 433 for the year 1356 F.

4. REFORMATORY SCHOOL

There were 12 boys in the Reformatory School on 1st October, 1948, and 3 were admitted during the period under report. Out of these 3 were released on expiry of their terms of detention and 2 by order of Government on 26th January, 1950. Thus, 10 boys were left in the school at the end of March, 1950.

CHAPTER III. A.—TRANSPORT

5. DOMINION TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

(October, 1948—September, 1949.)

Government by Notification No. 15, dated 19-10-58 F. (19-7-1949) exempted all motor vehicles owned by the Government of Hyderabad other than those used commercially and not exclusively for Government purposes, from payment of registration fee and tax levied under section 142 of the Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Act.

The total number of motor vehicles including the vehicles of the Road Transport Department, N.S.R., under various categories in use during the year was as follows :—

Motor cycles	Motor cars	Motor cabs	Goods vehicles	Buses	Others	Total
2,008	6,887	492	3,055	880	22	13,839

The number of new vehicles registered during the year was as follows :—

Motor cycles	Motor cars	Motor cabs	Goods vehicles	Buses	Others	Total
440	1,007	88	616	200	13	2,309

Under Government Notification No. 9, dated 8th May, 1949, the maximum and minimum fare and freight for stage arriages and public carriers were fixed and thus the tendency of the private operators for unhealthy competition was checked.

In view of the policy of the Government regarding nationalization of road transport on one hand and the inadequacy of the R.T.D.'s fleet of public carriers to cater for the public needs on the other, maximum number of public carriers for each region aggregating to a total of 1809 public carriers was fixed including the number of R.T.D. public carriers which the R.T.D. undertook to provide for each region. D.T.A. also decided to extend the public carriers permits issued to the private operators for the whole State excluding the following five out-agency routes of R.T.D., for two years after which the position would be reviewed. These decisions of the D.T.A. were also concurred with by the Government.

1. Karimnagar —Hyderabad ;
2. Bhir —Jalna ;
3. Adilabad —Nizamabad ;
4. Suryapet —Khammamet ;
5. Warangal —Hyderabad .

The total mileage operated by the Road Transport Department during the year under review was 4944.9 miles against the total P.W.D. controlled mileage of 5,467.

The total mileage operated by private operators on country-tracks and other routes during the year under review was 4153.5 miles.

A. 1.	Total number of accidents	..	356
2.	Total number of accidents involving loss of lives	.. ..	88
3.	Total number of accidents involving injury to persons	.. ..	206
4.	Total number of accidents involving loss to property	..	66
B. 1.	Total number of persons dead	..	118
2.	Total number of persons injured	..	291

CHAPTER IV.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

- 1. CHANGES IN THE LOCAL BODIES.**
- 2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.**
- 3. DISTRICT WATER WORKS.**
- 4. TOWN PLANNING.**
- 5. CITY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.**
- 6. PANCHAYATS.**
- 7. HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.**
- 8. SECUNDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.**
- 9. PUBLIC GARDENS.**
- 10. FIRE SERVICE.**

CHAPTER IV.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Changes in the Local Bodies

Local Government Work could not be carried out progressively in the districts for some time after September 1948, as Government was engaged in the important task of the restoration of law and order. The local bodies were unrepresentative in character and majority of their members were also absent. The state of affairs of even the biggest Municipal Committee of Hyderabad was deteriorating. The need for reconstitution of the Municipalities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was keenly felt. This was done by nominating such members to Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities as were likely to be returned in the ensuing elections. The Municipal Committee of Hyderabad was inaugurated on 1st August, 1949 and that of Secunderabad on the 15th December, 1949.

In order to bring about necessary changes in the constitutional set up of local bodies in the Districts, all Civil Administrators were given instructions on similar lines. The provision regarding communal parity was eliminated by an amendment in the A'in. This was followed by introducing men of representative character on Committees and nearly 80 local bodies were reconstituted by Government during the period under review.

Immediately after the new Municipal Committee assumed charge in Hyderabad, there was a persistent demand for elections and the condition precedent to this was the enactment of a legislation on the model prevailing elsewhere in India. In view of this consistent demand, the elections which were scheduled to be held on 29th March, 1950, had to be postponed *sine die*.

The year, 1949, witnessed labour tension throughout the State which, though resulted in calling on strikes twice by the Municipal labourers, did not dislocate the administration. Certain demands by the labour however, when found reasonable, were acceded to, as per details below :—

1. Taking of attendance at workplaces.

2. Monthly disbursement of pay at the latest by the 10th of each month.

3. A sum not exceeding Rs. 2 to be deducted from the house rent of Rs. 5 in the case of those menials provided with free quarters and the balance to be refunded to them from 1st April, 1949.

4. One month's bonus to be paid equal to the salary to which they were entitled on 1st April, 1947.

5. Every employee to be made permanent after a continuous service of three months.

6. 31 festival holidays instead of 15.

7. All kinds of leave will be governed by H.C.S.R., and the Maternity Benefit Act.

8. An interim relief of Rs. 8-8-0 to be given to labourers.

9. Government will declare sweepers to be the manual labourers eligible for heavy manual workers' rations.

The extra expenditure involved by the grant of this relief amounted to Rs. 2,25,720 and a further sum of one lakh and nineteen thousands for the payment of one month's salary as bonus and the loan free of interest equal to six months' salary.

A notice of strike was served on Government by the Public Gardens' and the Secunderabad Municipal Workers' Unions. The demands contained in this notice were sympathetically considered and it was felt that some help from Government was necessary to alleviate distress amongst the workers. Government consequently sanctioned Rs. 15 for each worker as an advance to be recovered in 3 equal instalments.

Integration of Jagirs.—As the Sarf-e-Khas and Jagir areas were merged with the Diwani, the limits covered by the Municipality of Hyderabad had to be extended with the inclusion of the Jubilee Hills Municipality and the localities of Amberpet, Ameerpet and Saidabad. The total area covered by the Municipality is approximately 43 square miles. New Town Committees were also established at Ibrahimpatan, Alwal, Vicarabad and Medchal towns lying within the Hyderabad District. All Jagir Boards were made over to the District Boards concerned immediately after the enforcement of the Abolition of Jagirs

regulation. As this merger of Jagir Ilakhas took place after the budgets of the Diwani were sanctioned and printed, the expenditure incurred by Jagir Boards on the clerical, conservancy and other staff, could not be entered in the Diwani budgets. Supplementary budgets were heretofore sanctioned to maintain the *status quo*, and the available balances were made to form part of the balances of the District Boards concerned.

Enclaves.—The exchange of enclave villages between the Hyderabad Government and the Governments of Bombay, Central Provinces and Madras took place during the period under report. The villages transferred to the Districts of Nalgonda, Bhir, Warangal, Raichur and Osmanabad were all small and none of them could be declared as small towns. These villages were visited by the Suba Panchayat Officer who, after examining their working and activities, took action to regularise them in conformity with the provisions of the Panchayat A'in.

Expenditure from balances.—In addition to the normal budgetted expenditure and the expenditure incurred by various local bodies under the powers vested in them, Government sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 15,59,223 from balances during one and half year preceding 1st April, 1950, for improvement of drains, roads and slum clearances, etc., in the district towns. This amount includes works amounting to Rs. 75,000 on famine relief in Nanded.

Grants.—For protected water supply and construction of cement roads and poor men's quarters in the districts, a special grant of Rs. 18.00 lakhs and 10.00 lakhs respectively, was also sanctioned from Diwani budget. Out of this amount, well-ventilated houses for poor men, preferably for those who were displaced by slum clearance, etc., were constructed at Parbhani. With a view to provide a model of modern amenities a pilot scheme was sponsored at Jammi Kunta, Huzurabad Taluka, costing Rs. 2.58 lakhs. This included provision for 17 new wells, 3 Chawdies and 11 school buildings.

Government have granted a sum of Rs. 40,000 as a subsidy for construction of houses at the rate of Rs. 100 per house. In excess of the above items of expenditure, the District Board, Karimnagar, had also contributed an amount of 16 lakhs.

Taxes.—The finances of local bodies were badly affected due to the implementation of the recommendations of Pay and Service Commission and it was impossible for the Committees to meet their minimum expenditure particularly in view of the directives of the Finance Department that they could no more expect any subsidies from General Revenues. It was, therefore, imperative to achieve self-sufficiency to do away with deficiencies in the budgets. Though new taxes like Profession Tax, Entertainment Tax and Tax on transfer of Immovable Property are being levied, yet with the exception of a very few Municipalities, none has attained self-sufficiency as yet.

Codification.—The Codification Branch has framed the following Acts, Rules and Bye-laws for the smooth running of the various activities of the local bodies during the period under report.

1. Profession Tax Rules.
2. Rules for the Publication of Bye-laws.
3. Advertisement Tax Rules.
4. Rules for the clarification and allotment of C.I.B. Quarters.
5. Bye-laws for regulating the slaughter houses.
6. Bye-laws for regularising the duties of scavengers.
7. Rules for the assessment of the property tax.
8. Bye-laws for obstructions and encroachments on the roads.
9. Rules for dangerous and offensive trades.
10. Amendments to the Cattle Trespass Act.
11. Bye-laws for licensing the brick and lime kilns.
12. Bye-laws for licensing manufacture of ice and aerated waters.
13. Bye-laws regulating the construction of huts.
14. Rules for the General Water Tax.
15. Rules for the Vehicle and Animal Tax.
16. Amendments of Section 16 (3) of the District Board *A'in*, of Sections 71 and 93 of the Municipal and Town Committee *A'in*.
17. Entertainment Tax Rules under the District Board *A'in*.
18. Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act,

2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Up to the 30th August, 1940, an officer of the rank of a Chief Engineer was in charge but later the post was converted into that of a Superintending Engineer. Three Divisional Engineers, seventeen Local Engineers, two Relieving Officers and twelve Municipal Engineers were in charge of execution of works of public utility in the districts such as improvement of village and town roads, village and town extension on modern lines, construction of buildings, wells, and drains and other works. The total expenditure on the works during this period excluding the grants amounted to Rs. 5,41,595. Of the Shahi Grant of Rs. 6.75 lakhs sanctioned for the construction of Cement Concrete roads and poor men's quarters, a sum of Rs. 5.98 lakhs was spent leaving a balance of Rs. 77,000 by the end of March, 1950. The Engineering Agency has been able to spend 86% of the total grant allotted from Shahi.

As the responsibility for providing schools in rural areas and for their equipment devolves on the Local Government Department, the Primary School building scheme was satisfactorily carried out by the completion of 191 school buildings at a cost of Rs. 40.54 lakhs during the period under review. The proposal of the Education Department for providing school huts in the rural areas was not agreed to, by certain District Boards on account of adverse local conditions and therefore, an alternative design with mud walls and *kachcha* roof costing Rs. 1,000 and 1,200 was introduced.

3. DISTRICT WATER WORKS

The Engineering Department was also responsible for the execution of District Water Works. For drainage and protected Water Supply of towns the outlay on works completed was estimated at Rs. 14,64,260 whereas the overhead charges worked out to be Rs. 3,06,725 representing 20.94 per cent. of the total outlay.

The following works are in progress and a few of them are expected to be completed soon.

1. Bidar Water Supply.

2. Khammam Water Supply.

3. Hingoli Water Supply and Drainage.
4. Bodhan Water Supply.
5. Augmentation of Water Supply to Aurangabad.
6. Yadgir Drainage.
7. Nizamabad Drainage.
8. Nanded Drainage.
9. Parbhani Water Supply.

Bidar Water Works were completed by the end of March, 1950, and the supply started by installing stand-posts to the town. Similarly Khammam and Bodhan Water Supply were put into commission from 25th October, 1949. Hingoli, Yadgir, Nizamabad and Nanded Drainage Works were also completed and handed over to the Municipalities concerned. The rest are under progress.

4. TOWN PLANNING

This Department attends to the development and Planning Schemes of all important towns in the districts including Secunderabad. Master Plans for the following places have been sanctioned by Government.

1. Secunderabad. 2. Gulbarga. 3. Warangal.
4. Raichur. 5. Karimnagar. 6. Bidar.

In almost all the district towns Architectural Draftsmen have been posted to help push forward the planning scheme and to keep watch on the progress of the town in conformity with models sanctioned by the Government. In addition to the district and taluq schemes, this department also attends to several planning and development schemes in the outskirts of the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

5. CITY IMPROVEMENT BOARD

The main activities of the Board are to provide accommodation to the poor and middle classes preferably the displaced and needy families. During the period under report, 196 'C' Class houses at Khairatabad, Malakpet, Amberpet and Sultan Shahi, 148 'D' Class houses at Khairatabad and Amberpet, 67 Special Class Quarters at Lingampally and Agapura and Community Halls at Khairatabad and at Amberpet were constructed incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 15,69,334. Roads in all these housing colonies have been surfaced and

acquisition of houses in Slum areas completed with a net cost of Rs. 8,67,012. The City Improvement Board at present owns approximately 4,000 buildings rented to public, and a sum of Rs. 2,11,002 is spent on their maintenance. The total amount of rent collected from the above buildings was Rs. 3,96,851. Nearly 500 avenue trees were planted around open areas. The budget grant for the period under review was considerably curtailed on account of the general financial stringency and the Department had to confine its activities to a limited provision of Rs. 10 lakhs as against Rs. 30 lakhs of the previous years.

6. PANCHAYATS

Constitution.

During the period under report, 45 new Panchayats were formed under the Village Panchayat A'in No. 1 of 1355 F., bringing the total number to 378. Under the provisions of the A'in, Panchayats are constituted in villages having a population between 2,500 and 5,000. Each Panchayat comprises not less than 6 and not more than 12 members who are selected in an open meeting of the adult householders of the village. One of the Panchas is nominated as Surpanch by the Taluqdar of the district.

Powers.

Panchayats have power to levy taxes with the previous sanction of the Government and to prepare budgets with the sanction of the 2nd Taluqdar. They are responsible for sanitary arrangements, water supply and other public health measures. Panchayats are also authorised to grant permission for the construction of houses within their jurisdictions.

7. HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY

During the period one of the members of the Revenue Board was President of the Municipal Committee. The Municipality for the first time, established, sub-committees for Engineering, Health, Legal, Finance and Labour Welfare Works to enable expeditious despatch of work.

The income (including grants from Government) and expenditure figures for the period under report are as follows :—

Opening balance	..	..	5,16,986
Income	..	..	75,17,334
Expenditure	..	..	60,10,630
Closing balance	..	..	20,76,690

The following taxes are levied at the rates shown against them :—

1. Property Tax	..	..	9½%
2. Conservancy Tax	..	..	2%
3. Light Tax	..	..	2%

In addition to the above taxes, vehicle and animal tax, barbardari tax, entertainment tax and a tax on the transfer of immovable property are also collected. Licences to factories, dangerous trades, hotels, slaughter-houses, markets, etc., are issued by the Municipality on payment of a fee. The income derived from these licences is Rs. 1.63 lakhs.

The Hyderabad Municipality does not make any arrangement for water-supply, drainage and electricity. These are provided by the Public Works Department.

8. SECUNDERABAD MUNICIPALITY

The total area falling under the jurisdiction of this Municipality is about 6.27 sq. miles inclusive of the areas of Begumpet and Sithaphal Mandi added during the period under review.

The income and expenditure during the period under report is as follows :—

Opening balance	..	..	1,96,547
Total income including grants	..	..	24,35,554
Total expenditure	..	..	22,77,071
Closing balance	..	..	3,53,030

The following taxes are levied within the Municipal limits of Secunderabad :—

1. Property Tax.
2. Animal & Wheel Tax.
3. Barbardari Tax.
4. Water Tax.
5. Conservancy Tax.
6. Entertainment Tax.
7. Tax on transfer of property .

Maternity and Child Welfare work is being carried out by the Indian Red Cross Society. The Deputy President and some members of the Municipality are also members of this Society and the Municipality contributes a sum of Rs. 3,750 yearly to help the Society. The provision of houses for the poor and middle classes falls under the purview of the Town Improvement Trust functioning independently of the Municipality. This trust has been able to complete 361 houses during the period under review. The Trust has received Rs. 2 lakhs from the Government as a subsidy to proceed with its work.

Water supply and drainage are managed by the Secunderabad Municipality. Water is purchased in bulk by the Municipality from the P.W.D., and supplied in the city. Electric power is purchased in bulk from the State Electricity Department and supplied by Messrs. Calender Cable Company to the Municipality on a contract basis.

9. PUBLIC GARDENS

A piece of land in the heart of the gardens measuring about 420×370 was improved and flower beds laid with a fountain in the Centre where the Police and Military bands play every week and on festival occasions. On the Southern side of the garden which was formerly reserved for the Industrial Exhibition a regular lay-out was made into a beautiful Sunken garden. It has a model Zoo and a small aviary which are an attraction to the Public.

There is a fairly big nursery attached to the garden where seedlings and all sorts of foliage and flowering plants are sold.

Of the 35 Government gardens the River and Residency Gardens are fairly big ones. The rest are in Government buildings occupied by high ranking officers of the State.

10. FIRE SERVICE

Soon after September, 1948, the auxiliary Fire Service Scheme costing Rs. 29,222 was done away with and the three district Fire Stations at Nanded, Raichur and Latur were re-established.

There were 245 fires in the City and 107 in the districts. The property involved in the City was valued at Rs. 8,49,13,050 and the property in the districts was worth Rs. 28,74,71,615. The actual damages to the property are estimated to be Rs. 1,10,532 and Rs. 3,80,291 in the City and districts respectively. It may be noted that the value of the property saved was Rs. 8,48,02,518 and Rs. 28,70,91,324 in the City and districts respectively. The number of lives involved was 15 and 20, whereas the rescues were 11 and 20 in the City and districts respectively.

There is a permanent Training School at the Headquarters to impart training in fire fighting to all the personnel including employees of Cinemas, Factories and Boys' Scouts.

During the period under review, fire fighting equipment costing Rs. 48,300 was purchased.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

- 1. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF.**
- 2. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**
- 3. AYURVEDIC & UNANI DEPARTMENTS.**

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics.—The system of collecting vital statistics is still primitive in the State and the data available are incomplete and at best only approximate. The Births and Deaths Regulation has been sanctioned and rules and bye-laws under the Regulations are now before the Government. With their sanction and enforcement and with the appointment of registrars both in rural and urban areas, it is expected that more reliable data would be forthcoming.

Plague.—The period under report witnessed fairly severe epidemics of plague and small-pox. Incidence of plague was higher than in the previous year and even above the decennial average. Altogether there were 13,610 attacks and 4,623 deaths from plague in the State during the period under report. The districts most affected were Bidar, Bhir, Osmanabad, Nizamabad and also the City of Hyderabad. As many as 18,89,212 inoculations against plague were carried out. Besides resorting to early evacuation of the infected houses and villages, disinfection of houses with D.D.T. in kerosene oil, fumigation of rat-burrows with cyanogas were carried out throughout the affected areas. Three temporary hospitals were established for the treatment of cases on modern lines within the endemic zone of plague.

Cholera.—There were 4,363 attacks and 2,143 deaths from cholera during the period under report. The epidemics subsided quickly in all the districts with the exception of Warangal, Nalgonda and Raichur. 6,73,247 anti-cholera inoculations were carried out in the affected areas, but a greater reliance was placed on the prompt disinfection of all drinking water supplies and localizing the sources of infection.

Small-pox.—Small-pox broke out in an epidemic form in various places in the State towards the end of February, 1949, resulting in 14,609 attacks and 3,825 deaths. All the districts were affected. The worst in this respect being again Warangal and Nalgonda. A

vigorous campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination was started in all the districts, reaching a record figure of 22,47,703 of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the period under report. As the vaccine lymph manufactured locally was inadequate 800,000 doses were obtained from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, at a cost of Rs. 1,02,288-2-2.

Other diseases found in the State, besides plague, cholera and small-pox are malaria, enteric fever, dysentery and diarrhoea, and occasionally diphtheria and cerebrospinal fever. The latter two are met with mostly in the urban areas. Filariasis is common in some parts of the State, particularly in Karimnagar and Nizamabad Districts, while Yaws, which was very common among the aboriginal tribes of Gonds and Chenchus in Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Mahbubnagar Districts, has now been brought fully under control.

Leprosy.—The Victoria Hospital at Dichpally, run by a Missionary Society, and another at Zahirabad managed by private enterprise, provide accommodation for the isolation and treatment of infected lepers. In addition, there is the Government Leprosy Colony at Narayanpet. All the hospitals and dispensaries in the Districts continued to conduct weekly and bi-weekly leprosy clinics and in these 4,768 new and 1,99,232 old patients were receiving treatment.

Malaria.—The anti-malaria scheme in the Nizamsagar and the Tungabhadra areas has been revised and as a result of expansive work, the incidence of the disease as seen by spleen indices and parasite rates is much lower now in both the areas. D.D.T. in different forms is now used both for anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures. Besides the above two schemes, anti-malaria work is also going on in Chandrasagar, Dindi-Pindlipakla Project areas. Separate anti-malaria officers are working in the districts of Parbhani, Nanded, Adilabad and Warangal.

The Chief Malaria Officer, besides supervising the anti-malaria work in Hyderabad City, also supervises the work in other areas in the State. Malaria in Hyderabad City is being continuously kept under control.

Tuberculosis.—A Special Bureau of Tuberculosis was created under the Senior Assistant Director, Public Health, to co-ordinate with the measures taken in the

various Tuberculosis institutions in the State and to improve the anti-tuberculosis work, particularly, on its preventive side : 4,887 new patients and 2,13,174 old in-patients were treated in the T.B. Hospital, Iramnuma, and the Osmania Sanatorium, Vikarabad, while a total of 11,751 new and 44,943 old out-patients were treated in the above two institutes as well as at the Dabirpura T.B. Clinic which is mostly attended by out-patients. A scheme for the extension of the Iramnuma Hospital has been sanctioned providing 300 beds as against the present number of 100.

Domiciliary treatment has also been started in the Clinics.

B.C.G. vaccination has been started by one of the teams of the World Health Organization with the assistance of the local team. The work is in progress and will be extended to other areas later.

The work of Industrial Hygiene has been entrusted to the Bureau of Nutrition with a whole-time Assistant specially trained in Industrial Hygiene. Survey of the conditions existing in several factories in different parts of the State is in progress.

During the period under report, 8 more Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were established in different parts of the State in addition to 17 already working. During the period under report, 7,337 anti-natal cases were admitted to the different centres and 7,654 labour cases were conducted directly by the staff of these centres or by the local *dais* under the supervision of the staff. 50,788 domiciliary visits were made by the Health Visitors.

Rural Reconstruction work was in progress in all the districts but Karimnagar, Gulbarga, Aurangabad and Medak could show better results owing to the fact that there were special rural sanitation units in these areas. The work of the units consisted mainly in making the rural public 'Health Conscious' and by improving the local sanitation and other general environmental conditions. They also provided medical relief to the villagers under their jurisdiction.

Out of 564 fairly large *Jatras* and *Uruses* held in the State, 152 were restricted to local pilgrims on account of the threatened outbreak of epidemics in those areas.

There was, however, no outbreak of any epidemic on any of these occasions.

All Laboratory work as well as preparation of vaccine was centralized under the supervision of a separate Assistant Director of Public Health. 13,78,550 doses of small-pox vaccine lymph and 11,84,017 doses of cholera vaccine were made in these Laboratories. The Central Laboratory also undertook prophylactic anti-rabic treatment of 7,912 cases bitten by dogs and other animals.

558 samples of water and 1,378 samples of food were analysed by the Central Laboratories during the period under report.

The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the period under report was Rs. 52,32,389 cost working out at the rate of Re. 0-3-4 (annas three and pies four) per head per year as against Re. 0-2-8 (annas two and pies eight) during the preceding year.

2. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The budgeted allotment for the Medical Department for the period was O.S. Rs. 96,83,412.

The expenditure including the lumpsum grants in aid to institutions amounted to O.S. Rs. 86,29,478. The income from the various medical institutions in the State was O.S. Rs. 2,14,727-14-0 and I.G. Rs. 53-9-0.

Medical Units.—The total number of Medical Units including 6 Sarf-e-Khas and 71 Jagir dispensaries was 243. The integration of 71 Jagir dispensaries is under consideration of the Government.

During the period, the number of fresh admissions of in-patients was 1,29,673. Of these 557,991 were males and 71,682 females. Patients discharged and cured were 1,01,530, relieved 14,848, discharged otherwise 8,080, died 4,085 and 3,183 remained under treatment at the close of March, 1950. The daily average of new and old in-patients treated was 3,353.24.

The total number of fresh admissions as out-patients during the period was 59,69,003. The daily average attendance of new and old patients was 28,022.4.

Operations.—The number of surgical operations performed was 2,00,234; of these 16,022 were major and 1,84,212 minor. The total number resulted in cure was 1,68,271 with 238 deaths.

The total number of beds made available for the treatment of in-patients during the period was 3,789.

Maternity work.—The total number of cases admitted was 36,240. The number of beds that were made available for maternity work during the period was 651 and the total cases (normal and abnormal) during the period were 28,682. The abnormal cases conducted were 1,770. The majority of these maternity wards are situated in Hyderabad City. The increase in the number of cases shows that these institutions are becoming popular.

Post-Mortems.—The total number of post-mortem examinations conducted in the various institutions during the period were 1,875.

Central Ambulance Board.—During the period ambulance classes were held in the Branch Centres as usual. The number of students and police constables who attended the classes in the city and districts was 390. The number of successful candidates was 263. The expenditure incurred from the funds of the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board and Branch Centres amounted to Rs. 1,094-8-0.

Children's Protection Scheme.—The scheme has worked satisfactorily during the period; the number of children registered was 1,818 and the number of children inspected was 9,402.

To encourage notification prizes were given to male and female Sub-Inspectors for efficiency.

Registration Statistics. —No. of Medical Practitioners registered up to	30-9-1948	800
During the period under report		104
Total up to the end of March, 1950		904

Seven meetings of the State Medical Council were held during the period under report.

Finance.—There was an income of Rs. 1,240 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,851-2-10 during the period under review.

Special Institutions

Osmania General Hospital.—Outpatients 10,74,792, daily average 1,964.8, in-patients 5,02,279, daily average 918.3, deaths 1,724, percentage of deaths 4.9, operations major 6,806 and minor 63,633, deaths among operations 118.

Maternity Department (including Gynaecology and Female Outpatients).—During the period, the number of maternity cases admitted was 9,559; of these 6,168 were normal and 343 abnormal deliveries. The number of live births was 5,870 and still-births 458, abortions 734. Mothers who died within 24 hours after admission totalled 47 and those that died later are totalled only 21. The maternal mortality during the period was 2.85 per 1,000 live-births and neo-natal mortality 19.35 per million of live-births.

X-Ray Department.—The number of patients attended in the department was 96,940 with a daily average of to 177.3.

The number of radiographs taken during the period was as follows :—

In-patients 16,111; outpatients 77,735. The income to Government from this Department was Rs. 55,085-12-0 during the period.

Eye Department.—The number of patients who attended the department was 85,159 (old and new). The number of operations performed in this section was 4,467 (both in and out-patients).

Anæsthetist's Department.—The various types of anæsthetists administered were as follows :—

Spinal: 1,218; General: 1,479; Local: 289; Total: 2,986

Pathological Department

In-patients	Outpatients	Total
Specimens examined	16,287	13,185
		29,472

Revenue from laboratory fees :—H.S. Rs. 2,628-12-0.

Daily average of specimens examined—54 approximately.

Operations; Major 6,806, Minor 63,633 : Total 70,439.

Ear, Nose & Throat Department.—New Patients 25,600; Old Patients 19,124: Total 44,784.

Skin & Venereal Department.—New Patients 32,222; Old Patients 32,938: Total 65,160.

Dental Department.—New Patients 22,783, Old-Patients 8,204: Total 30,987.

Victoria Zenana Hospital

Outpatients :— New 69,585, Old 23,041, Total 2,99,926.

In-patients :— New 19,544, Old 294, Total 19,838.

Discharged :— Cured 18,595, Relieved 553, Discharged otherwise 278, Died 135, Remaining under treatment 277.

Maternity Section

	Patients	Deaths
Remaining from last year ..	165	nil
Admitted during the period ..	3,317	9
	(ante-natal)	
(a) Normal ..	9,404	..
(b) Normal complications	392	40
(c) Abortions and evacuations ..	656	4
(d) Abnormal ..	419	4
Total ..	14,358	57

The maternal mortality rate was 2.49 per 1,000 live-births. The infant mortality rate as calculated per 1,000 live babies born and remaining in hospital for a period of about 10 days was 27.2.

Operations.—The total number of operations performed during the period was 5,461 of which 1,381 were major and 4,080 minor. The general surgical and gynae-cological operations numbered 4,216 consisting of 663 major and 3,553 minor operations and the obstetric operations numbered 1,245 including 718 major and 527 minor operations :—

The results of operations are :—

Cured ..	5,352
Relieved ..	46
Discharged otherwise ..	8
Died ..	22
Remaining ..	51
Total ..	5,479

(C) K.E.M. Hospital, Secunderabad-Deccan

Statistics.—Outpatients 3,06,558, In-patients 21,975. Daily average of In-patients 310.06, Daily average of Outpatients 567.70.

310 beds were made available for in-patients in this hospital.

Results.—Cured 18,865, relieved 1,561, discharged otherwise 842, deaths 707 and remaining under treatment at the close of March 1950, 338.

Maternity Department.—Total number of confinements 6,760, total number of abortions 535, total number of deaths of mothers 28, live-births 6,373 and still-births 387.

Operations.—Carried forward from last year 11, major operations 2,802, minor operations 12,642 ; Total 15,455.

Results of Operations.—Cured 15,438, died 9, remaining under treatment at the close of March, 1950, 8 ; Total 15,455.

Mental Hospital, Jalna

Accommodation.—The accommodation available is for 258 patients, 134 men and 124 women. The daily average number of patients during the period under report was 473.52. The maximum number of patients resident at one time in the hospital was 512 on 31st March 1950.

Patients.—(a) **Admission.**—On 1st October 1948, there were 461 patients, 337 men and 124 women. During the period under report, 341 men and 103 women, in all 444 patients were admitted. Out of these 69 patients were readmitted. Total number of patients treated during the 18 months was 9056.

(b) **Discharged.**—During the period under report, 267 men and 66 women in all 333 persons were discharged. Out of these 234 were discharged as recovered, 68 as improved, 23 as not improved; 4 otherwise and 4 as normal. 60 patients died during the period of 18 months.

(c) **Criminal Patients.**—On 1st October 1948, there were 43 men and 1 woman. During the period under report 25 men and one woman were admitted

bringing the total to 68 men and 2 women. During the 18 months 9 were discharged as recovered, one as improved and one as normal. 6 patients were transferred to the civil side after completion of their terms of sentences. 4 died during the period under report. At the end of March, 1950, there were 47 men and 2 women.

Health of Patients.—The general health of most of the patients had been satisfactory. The daily average number treated as outpatients for physical ailments was 55.48. Out of the 905 patients treated during the period of 18 months 60 died. 14 patients were admitted in a morbid state and died within 15 days in spite of treatment. The percentage of deaths to the total number treated was 6.6.

Operations.—6 major and 5,582 minor operations were performed during the 18 months.

Classification of Patients

	Male	Female	Total
1. Manic-depressive psychosis :—			
(a) Intermittent and periodic forms	45	19	64
(b) Acute & Chronic Mania ..	98	25	123
(c) Acute & Chronic Mleancholia .	10	1	11
2. Involutional Melancholia ..	8	5	8
3. Schizophrenia ..	141	42	183
4. Paranoia ..	1	..	1
5. Toxic psychosis ..	11	..	11
6. Epilepsy and Epileptic psychosis ..	25	4	29
7. Senile Dementia ..	..	2	2
8. Amentia (Idiocy, Imbecility & feeble-mindedness) ..	3	4	7
9. Normal ..	4	1	5
Total ..	341	108	444

Medical Stores

During the period under report, all supplies were ordered from the Government Medical Depot, Madras, but supplies received were partial and quite inadequate. There was general shortage of drugs in all medical units. Emergent requirements had to be purchased in very small quantities from local firms or supplied from existing stocks

available in the stores and supplied to all the medical institutions as Jails and Health Department. Major Chopra was deputed by the Government of India to reorganize the stores and purchase medicines and equipments from Bombay. Considerable amount of medicines and equipment was purchased and supplied to hospitals. Government have formed a Central Purchase Department under the Director of Commerce & Industries Department and all purchases are being made through that Department.

During the period all medical equipment, drugs, etc., of the A.R.P. and Refugees camps were handed over to the Medical Stores by order of Government. The amount sanctioned for the purchase of medicine, instruments and hospital necessities and their expenditure is given below :—

		Budget Allotment	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Medicines .. ..	..	7,90,123	7,90,123
2. Hospital necessities ..	..	35,000	35,000
3. Instruments .. ..	..	18,000	18,000
4. Bedding and clothing ..	..	1,54,720	1,54,720

Out of the amount set apart for bedding and clothing a sum of Rs. 16,494 and Rs. 8,228 was placed at the disposal of the various institutions in city and districts for painting, polishing of iron cots, etc., and for purchase of vital necessities of bedding clothing for the outpatient department at their discretion.

An aggregate amount of I.G. Rs. 90,880-2-0 was placed as advance with the Government of India, Medical Stores Depot, Madras. The cost of supplies received was debited against this advance.

A sum of H.S. Rs. 61,635-3-6 and I.G. Rs. 519-4-0 was realised from the sale proceeds of medicines, etc., during the above period and credited to Government.

3. AYURVEDIC AND UNANI DEPARTMENTS

Ayurvedic.—The Ayurvedic Department came under the supervision of the Government in 1941, and by the order of the Government, an Advisory Ayurvedic Board consisting of members with a Secretary and a Chairman was appointed to supervise this Department.

The following institutions were under the direct control of the Secretary, Ayurvedic Advisory Board.

1. Government Ayurvedic College.
2. do do City Dispensary, Hyderabad.
3. do do Dispensary at Himayatnagar.
4. do do do at Karwan
5. do do Travelling Dispensary.

Government sanctioned one Ayurvedic Pharmacy in 1948 with the following staff :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. In-charge Tabeeb of Pharmacy, 205-450, | 1 |
| 2. Office Superintendent (2nd grade clerk), | 1 |
| 3. Third Grade clerk, | 1 |
| 4. Khidmati, | 4 |
| 5. Peon, | 1 |

and subsequently in November, 1949, the following staff was added to the Ayurvedic College :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. M.B.B.S. Lecturers to teach the Western Sciences, | 3 |
| 2. Technicians, | 2 |
| 3. Office Superintendent (2nd grade clerk), | 1 |
| 4. 3rd grade clerk, | 1 |
| 5. Typist, | 1 |
| 6. Lab. boys, | 2 |
| 7. Compounder, | 1 |
| 8. Peon, one. | 1 |

All the Ayurvedic Dispensaries treat only outdoor patients. The total number of outdoor patients so

treated in the dispensaries from 17th September, 1948, to the end of March, 1950 are as follows :—

Names of dispensaries	Total No. of patients treated in the year		
	From 17th Sept. 1948 to the end of Dec. 1948	In 1949	Up to the end of March, 1950
1. Ayurvedic City Dispensary ..	3,873	86,026	18,179
2. Ayurvedic Himayatnagar Dispensary	3,718	154,185	11,339
3. Ayurvedic Karwan Dispensary	1,861	55,594	9,152

Unani.—This department came into existence in 1300 F. and thus has completed 59 years of its existence.

The Director has also been allotted the duties of Principal, Nizamia Tibbi College, Secretary, Unani Medical Board and Superintendent of the Nizamia General Hospital.

The registration work started on the 2nd November, 1946, and up to the end of March, 1950, 336 Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Practitioners were registered.

The Tibbi school was founded 60 years ago and it was turned into a college in 1938. Since the college has started its work 80 Mustanad and 18 Mahir students have completed their academic training. Besides this compounding and surgical training are also given in this college.

The total number of the dispensaries maintained by Government in addition to the Nizamia General Hospital was (105), 12 in the City and (93) in Districts. The number of grant-in-aid dispensaries including Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries was (12) in the City and (88) in the Districts.

The number of Hakims in the department was as follows :—

			Gazetted	Non-Gazetted
In the City	..	..	12	42
In Districts	..	..	3	98

During the period under review 6,44,500 out patients were treated in the Nizamia General Hospital, giving a daily average of 1,149.44, while the total number of the in-patients treated was 61,023 with a daily average of 108.77.

19,02,703 patients were treated by the Nizamia General Hospital and the city dispensaries, giving a daily average of 2,274.95.

30,08,025 patients were treated by all the district dispensaries, giving a daily average of 5,361.89 and the cost per capita was (6) pies per patient per day.

Medicines to the extent of Rs. 74,436 for the Government city dispensaries and Rs. 24,781 for district dispensaries were supplied from the Unani Medical Stores.

CHAPTER VI.—SOCIAL SERVICES

- 1. SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG THE TRIBES & BACKWARD CLASSES.**
- 2. SCHEDULED CASTES TRUST FUND.**
- 3. LABOUR DEPARTMENT.**
- 4. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.**
- 5. RELIEF & REHABILITATION.**
- 6. REGIONAL RESETTLEMENT & EMPLOYMENT.**

CHAPTER VI.—SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG THE TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The work relating to the economic and social uplift of the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes was taken up by the Government of Hyderabad about seven years ago. A scheme for the amelioration of the conditions of aboriginal tribes in Hyderabad was first promulgated by the creation of a "Chenchu Reserve" in the Amrabad and Farhabad plateaux of the Mahbubnagar district in 1943, and several amenities and concessions were granted to these tribals. In the same year, further measures were adopted by the appointment of a Special Tribes Officer for Adilabad. At the same time, the areas inhabited by aboriginals in Adilabad were notified as Tribal areas. After successful experiments in these two districts, a regular Social Service Cadre was created in January, 1947, and nine Social Service Officers, eight Inspectors and twelve Organizers were appointed. Six schemes for the uplift of the Tribes and two for the Depressed Classes were sanctioned to provide adequate means of livelihood through allotment of lands with necessary agricultural loans by introducing co-operative methods of work and by providing educational facilities and giving medical and veterinary aid.

In 1946, it was felt necessary to introduce necessary legislation for the proper administration of the Tribal Areas and the "Tribal Areas Dastur-ul-Amal" was framed for this purpose. In 1949, the Dastur-ul-Amal was, however, revised, and with certain alterations and modifications the Tribal Areas Regulation of 1359 F., was promulgated. Tribal Areas Rules were also simultaneously framed and the Tribal Areas were notified.

In 1949, there were further changes and improvements and a regular Social Service Directorate was created. Two new schemes of Tribal Reclamation were enforced in the Warangal district with two mobile Social Service Teams consisting of Revenue, Forest and Medical and other subordinate officers.

During the period under report, the following nine schemes have been sponsored by the department for the uplift of the Tribes and other Backward Classes.

1. **Gond Education Scheme, Adilabad.** — Marlavai, a tribal village in the heart of the forest was selected in 1943 for establishing a School and Training Centre for the Gonds. Simultaneously with the educational work began a revision of the land and forest policy, and in 1944, a Special Officer was appointed with the directive to safeguard the interests of the Adilabad aborigines. This appointment was followed by the promulgation of Special Laoni Rules and the notification of a Tribal Area, within which the aborigines enjoyed special privileges. While the allotment of land to landless aborigines had so far been the main task of the Special Tribes Officer, his responsibilities included also the appointment of aboriginal village officers, the supervision of the Gond Education Scheme and the general protection of the aborigines against oppression, and exploitation.

In 1944 the number of the aboriginal *pattedars* was only about 600. It has now risen to 11,198 and in some Taluqs 80% of aboriginal families hold land of their own. The up-to-date figures show that in all about 1,60,000 acres were given on patta to 10,000 persons. It may thus be noted that nearly 50 per cent. of the total population of aborigines now hold land on *patta* rights.

There are three Rural Banks functioning in the Tribal area with adequate share capital and a Co-operative Store caters for the needs of its members.

In December, 1948, a sub-centre for the Telugu-speaking area was established at Ginnedhari in the Asifabad Taluqa.

In all there are 72 village schools and two Teachers' Training Centres under this scheme with an average strength of 30 boys at each school. The medium of instruction is Gondi and several books and charts in this dialect have been published in Deonagri script.

The budgeted provision for this work is Rs. 1,34,104 per annum.

2. Rural Welfare Scheme, Boath Taluq, Adilabad.—This scheme was made in order to provide means of livelihood for the wandering tribe of the Multanis and other aboriginals. The Multanis are a people who have lived in Adilabad for the last several centuries in an unsettled state. They are as backward economically and socially as the other aboriginals of the District.

An area of 4,000 acres was excised for the Tribals from the Sirchelma Reserve Forest, Boath Taluq in 1946-47. Out of this, an area of only 2,973 acres has been found cultivable. 2,053 acres have so far been allotted to 131 Multani families and the rest of the land being assigned to Gonds and other aboriginals.

45 pairs of bullocks at a total cost of Rs. 13,029 have been given under a hire-purchase system to the needy agriculturists.

A sum of Rs. 11,337 is being spent per year over this scheme.

3. Koya Education Scheme, Warangal.—Similar to the Gond Education Scheme in Adilabad a scheme for the education of Koyas was started in the Warangal District and two centres were selected. The Koya Education Centre at Sudimalla in Yellandu Taluq was opened in 1946.

The second centre under this scheme was established at Kamaram in 1948. Six teacher-candidates were first trained and then five schools were opened.

There are five Adult Education Centres in this area and a Co-operative Store has been established for supplying the aboriginals with their daily requirements.

The budget sanction for this scheme amounts to Rs. 50,161.

4. Godavari Valley Rural Welfare Scheme, Warangal.—When the conditions in the Godavari Gorge area were first investigated it was found that a clique of timber merchants from the Madras Presidency had monopolized the extraction of bamboo and timber from the Paloncha Samasthan and the neighbouring Khalsa forests, and was unscrupulously exploiting the aboriginal Hill-Reddis and Koyas employed as forest labourers.

In order to help the Koyas and to save them from exploitation, an agency in the shape of Godavari Valley Co-operative Rural Development Society was established at Koida in 1947 and forest utilization work on Co-operative basis is since being done through its 500 members. This society has yielded a net profit of Rs. 14,000 in one year.

Koida was also made a rural uplift centre and adequate arrangements were made for the appointment of technical personnel to impart instructions in improved agricultural methods and the care of domestic animals and to give medical aid, urgently required in this area of bad climate and difficult communications. Moreover, arrangements for the supply of essential commodities and the marketing of produce were also made. Three schools were also opened simultaneously for the education of the tribes.

Government is spending Rs. 16,681 annually over these ameliorative measures.

5. Banjara Rural Welfare Scheme, Warangal.—In order to help the Banjaras of the Warangal District, a small beginning was made in 1947 by establishing a centre at Turur. A new colony on a planned layout has sprung with Government aid in the shape of free land and construction material. A Co-operative Store with a sub-centre at Razalipet has been opened. Teachers' Training Centre at Turur trains Banjara teachers fully qualified to take over as Tribal School Teachers. Books and charts have been published departmentally in Banjara dialect, reduced into writing through the efforts of the officers of the department.

A sum of Rs. 27,957 is being spent annually on this scheme.

6. Amrabad Rural Welfare Scheme, Mahbubnagar District.—This scheme was initiated in 1943 in order to bring economic and medical relief to all the backward classes living in the area around Mananur and Amrabad known as the 'Lower Plateau', and in the forest of Farhabad known as the 'Upper Plateau'. These backward classes include the Chenchus, the Malas, the Madigas and the Lambadas. In the first two years, the work under the scheme concentrated mainly on establishing a marketing organization for the forest

produce collected by the Chenchus and for this purpose Co-operative Stores were established at Mananur and Farhabad through the co-operation of the Agricultural and the Veterinary Departments—both of which posted a small staff at Mananur. Improved methods of agriculture and cattle-breeding were introduced in the villages of the Lower Plateau, and the Chenchus of the Upper Plateau were taught how to cultivate small garden plots and how to make the best use of such cattle as they already possessed. In addition, good buffaloes were purchased and distributed to those Chenchus who owned no cattle. The Rural Welfare Scheme was later expanded by establishing a collective Agricultural Farm for Chenchus and a Collective stock-breeding Farm for the Lambadas as well as by providing education to Chenchus and Lambadas.

A Co-operative Store has been functioning effectively at Mananur and similar stores have also been maintained at Farhabad and Venkeshwaram. There are twenty-two grain banks in this area which are supervised by the staff appointed under the scheme. A cheap grain shop has also been functioning to supply the poorer people grains on subsidized rates.

Annually a sum of Rs. 67,501 is being spent on this scheme.

7. Tribal Reclamation Scheme, Warangal District.—To combat the spread of lawlessness among the aborigines of the Warangal district—lawlessness which was apt to spread owing to the unsocial activities of certain groups of people in this area—it was considered desirable to extend ameliorative work to all area thus threatened and to convince the aborigines and other backward population that Government was offering them concrete benefits.

Although the majority of the inhabitants are aborigines, there are also some members of the depressed classes and other lower cultivating castes living in symbiosis with Koyas, and these backward non-aborigines are also included in the Scheme adopted for the economic assistance to the tribal population.

Two teams of Social Service Officers were specially created to redress grievances and to create contentment by taking one village after another and settling

all outstanding difficulties and disputes on the spot. This was meant to do away with the delay involved in the ordinary routine. The officers are invested with such powers that enable them to bring about appreciable relief to the villagers. Such relief consists of: (1) the allotment of vacant Government land on *patta* under the Laoni Khas Rules, (2) confirmation of rights of tenants, (3) settling of land disputes between cultivators and absentee landlords, (4) restoration to the original owner the land forcibly evicted by money-lenders or others, (5) adjustment of forest lines where they were too close to the village, (6) debt reconciliation and (7) commutation of dues on minor forest produce, the collection of which was being framed out to contractors, and (8) supply of essential commodities (cloth, iron, kerosene) through Co-operative Stores at subsidized prices if necessary.

The two teams, comprising of Revenue, Forest and Medical Officers with Co-operative and other Sub-ordinate officers with adequate establishment and clerical staff started their work from the first of September, 1949.

One of the teams is working in Mulug-Narsampet area and the other in Yellandu-Paloncha area.

It was considered necessary to simplify drastically the procedure and eliminate all those difficulties and delays which have so far stood in the way of concrete improvements in Tribal Areas. Tribal Areas were, therefore, notified in Mulug, Narsampet, Yellandu and Paloncha Taluqs under section (2) of the Tribal Areas Regulation and the Social Service Officers have been notified as Assistant Agents whereas the Taluqdars (Collectors) are the Abents.

The budgeted allotment for the promulgation of this scheme is Rs. 1,38,330 per annum and a lumpsum grant of Rs. 2 lakhs has also been provided for other ameliorative measures.

8 & 9. Devarakonda and Nizamsagar Depressed Class Colonies.—These were started to help the Scheduled Castes through Co-operative Farming and other measures. In all, nearly 1,000 acres are being cultivated on co-operative basis at these two colonies. Help by way of free cloth, food, agricultural implements, seeds and bullocks was initially given till the members were able to

support themselves. Education is also imparted through special staff and Co-operative Stores cater for the needs of the members.

Annually a total sum of Rs. 11,984 is being spent on both the schemes.

2. SCHEDULED CASTES TRUST FUND

The Scheduled Castes Trust Fund was formed on 8th January, 1948, with a corpus of Rs. one crore. The object of this Trust is educational, economic and social uplift of scheduled castes. It is managed by a Board of Trustees at present consisting of six officials and fifteen non-official members. The latter are nominated by Government for a period of 3 years. The Board has power to co-opt other officials and non-officials. An officer of the Finance Department is the Secretary and Convenor of the Board of Trustees.

The meetings of the Board have upto now been presided over by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister.

The corpus of the Fund, viz., O. S. Rs. one crore is being held by Government as an interest-bearing deposit at 2½% per annum. There is no restriction that only interest should be utilized for the purpose of giving scholarships or for any other purpose duly sanctioned by the Board of Trustees for the uplift and well-being of the Scheduled castes. In fact, the corpus has been already tapped in the last academic year to the extent of Rs. one lakh for meeting the expenditure on scholarships, etc., and further drawings have been made, from time to time, to meet requirements in accordance with sanctions accorded by the Board of Trustees. It is not the policy of the Trust to start huge schemes involving large amounts of money. In all cases, proposals are examined by the sub-committee concerned in the first instance and then submitted to the Board. Efforts so far have been directed towards affording such facilities and in such directions as will enable the younger generation of Scheduled castes to grow to full stature so that in course of time they might be able to stand on their own feet and be able to have equal opportunities in life along with other citizens of India. The Scheduled Castes Trust Fund does not dole out funds merely as charity or gift to any single individual, party or organization.

The Board has appointed four sub-committees to examine and put up concrete schemes for the uplift of Scheduled classes in respect of the activities falling under their care. These are :—

1. The Education Sub-Committee.
2. The Cottage Industries Sub-Committee.
3. The Housing Sub-Committee.
4. The Co-operative Sub-Committee.

DETAILS OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Ordinary Educational Scholarships

Students living in recognized hostels are given scholarships at the rate of Rs. 15 p.m. per head. In justifiable cases, this amount has been raised to O.S. Rs. 18. In the case of non-boarders, scholarships are granted at the following rates :—

(a) *Students in Primary Schools.*

	Rs.
Infant standard.	.. 2
First „	.. 2
Second „	.. 3
Third „	.. 4
Fourth „	.. 5

(b) *Students in Middle Schools.*

	Rs. p.m.
Vth Class	.. 6
VIth „	.. 7
VIIth „	.. 8

(c) Students in High Schools Rs. 12

(d) Students in Colleges Rs. 25

The students in High Schools and Colleges are also eligible for free books from the Fund for which suitable grants are made to the Schools and Colleges concerned. In the case of students of the local Engineering and Medical Colleges, the permissible rate of scholarship has been raised up to a ceiling limit of O.S. Rs. 50 per mensem. Individual cases are examined on merits.

Scholarships for Higher Technical Education.—

In order to encourage students for higher technical and professional education, it has been decided to grant annually 10 scholarships up to I. G. Rs. 75 per mensem plus O.S. Rs. 250 as non-recurring grant for equipment, books, etc. 20 scholarships at Rs. 20 each have also been sanctioned recently for training in stenography.

Total number of Scholarships.—The number of scholarships granted by the Fund during the last academic year exceeded eleven thousand and for the current year there are about 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) applications.

It has been considered inadvisable to make any direct lumpsum grants to private hostels. Instead, it is decided to give indirect aid to these hostels by the grant of scholarships to the students living in recognized hostels.

Hostels.—So far 13 hostels have been established at the following district headquarters :—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Osmanabad. | 7. Nalgonda. |
| 2. Nanded. | 8. Gulbarga. |
| 3. Adilabad. | 9. Bidar. |
| 4. Aurangabad. | 10. Mahbubnagar. |
| 5. Parbhani. | 11. Warangal. |
| 6. Bhir. | 12. Karimnagar. |
| | 13. Medak (Sangareddy) |

In the other two districts, *viz.*, Raichur and Nizamabad, hostels will be established as soon as suitable housing arrangements are completed.

The entire expenses of these hostels including food charges for the students are being met by the Fund.

Managing Committees consisting of local officials and non-officials have been set up for the hostels at Osmanabad, Aurangabad and Bidar. The members of the Managing Committee work on an honorary basis. The appointment of Managing Committees for other hostels is under consideration. Pending their appointment, the hostels are being managed by the Inspectors of Schools.

Aid to Sir William Barton High School, Secunderabad.—Sir William Barton High School, which is a

Depressed Classes School, run partly from the grants-in-aid given by the Education Department and partly by private subscriptions received by the Management, was in considerable financial difficulties. Its management was therefore taken over completely by the Fund and the expenses are being shared between the Government and the Fund in the fixed ratio of 3 to 1. The school is managed by a Managing Committee consisting of non-officials drawn from the Board and also from outside.

Hostels in Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cities.—It has also been decided to establish a hostel for the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Harijan Sevak Sangh Hostel.—As an indirect aid for educational activities, the Fund has purchased a building in Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 40,000 and given it to the local Harijan Sevak Sangh Hostel free of rent.

In the field of Cottage Industries, a Leather Goods-Manufacture-cum-Tanning training centre is being established at Bidar for purposes of instruction and training to Scheduled Caste people.

Loan to People's Education Society for the Establishment of an Arts and Science College at Aurangabad. The Board has sanctioned a loan of O.S. Rs. 12 lakhs to the People's Education Society, Bombay, for establishing an Arts and Science College at Aurangabad. A sum of I.G. Rs. 5 lakhs has already been advanced for the purpose.

3. LABOUR DEPARTMENT

To improve the inspection work of the Department certain administrative changes had to be made during the period under report. The Labour Offices at Jalna and Latur were shifted to Aurangabad and Gulbarga in July, 1949. Out of the two posts of Railway Labour Officers one was converted into Labour Officer, City Circle No. II, in August, 1949, as it was found not possible for a single officer to cope with the work in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Tours and Inspection.—With a view to bring about strict compliance of the provisions of different labour laws in industrial concerns the inspection programme

was tightened up. During the period under report, officers of this departments pent 2,713 days on tour and 2,520 visits were made by them to various factories.

General.—The period under report was very significant in the history of labour movement in the State. The sympathetic attitude shown by the Government gave considerable impetus to the working classes to organise themselves and consequently the number of registered trade unions increased from 19 to 120. The two Committees, viz., Coal Mines Labour Enquiry Committee and Factory (Labour) Investigation Committee appointed by the Government during this period proved a boon to the workers both of the coal mines and factories. It is through the recommendations of these committees, that the basic wages, dearness allowances, and other facilities were improved.

Enquiry Committees.—The workers of the Coal Mines submitted a memorandum of grievances on 4-12-1948, demanding *inter alia*, increased wages, dearness allowance, bonus, reinstatement of displaced workers, etc. After careful consideration of the issues, the Government conceded certain demands relating to bonus, overtime allowance, leave facilities and supply of uniforms, etc., and appointed in January, 1949, an Enquiry Committee to go into the question of basic wages, dearness allowance, etc. The Committee presided over by Shri D. G. Jadhav, Regional Commissioner (Central, Bombay) submitted its recommendations to Government in May, 1949. It recommended among other things, 100 per cent. increase over 1939 wage level for underground workers and 25 per cent. in the earning of other categories which were accepted by Government. This has gone a long way in ameliorating the conditions of work—in Coal Mines.

Labour (Factory) Investigation Committee.—In June, 1949, Government appointed a Labour (Factory) Investigation Committee with Shri D. V. Rege, I.C.S., as its Chairman to enquire into the conditions of work of labour employed in factories. The Committee among other things, recommended a minimum basic wage of Rs. 26 and dearness allowance of Rs. 26 for unskilled factory labour. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee and implemented them in all the Government-owned factories thus setting an example

to private employers, to fall in line. As a result of implementation of the recommendations in Government concerns, the minimum earnings of the lowest paid unskilled industrial employee have been raised from Rs. 43 to Rs. 52 a month.

Labour Advisory Committee.—The Labour Advisory Committee which was originally constituted in 1944 on tripartite basis was dissolved in 1949 after the establishment of the Legislative Assembly. As the necessity of such a Committee was keenly felt, it was revived and reconstituted.

Labour Welfare

Welfare work for the industrial workers which is of prime importance was not neglected and considerable progress was made during the period under review. In addition to the statutory provisions under the Factories Regulation for providing canteens, creches, dining halls, rest sheds, medical facilities, holidays with pay, other welfare activities with a view to ameliorate the conditions of labour were also undertaken by the department.

To enforce effectively the provisions under the Factories Regulation regarding First Aid, classes were conducted at the Government Chaderghat Hospital, Nampally, to train the workers in First Aid. Two batches were thus trained.

Canteens.—25 canteens in the various concerns employing 200 or more workers have been established under section 33-A of the Hyderabad Factories Regulation for catering to the needs of the workers. These canteens are run on non-profit basis for the benefit of the workers. The services of the Central Tea Expansion Board were availed by these concerns in organising their canteens wherever it was found necessary.

Creches.—14 creches have been established under section 233 (2) of the Hyderabad Factories Regulation in concerns that have more than 50 women workers.

Rest Sheds and Dining Halls.—The construction of rest shed is a statutory obligation on the part of all the employers engaging more than 150 workers. Almost all such concerns have constructed rest sheds in their concerns.

Primary schools were opened at Warangal and Ramandam for the benefit of the workers' children.

With a view to secure a larger measure of co-operation between the workers, employers and Government in ameliorating the general conditions of labour, Welfare committees on tripartite basis have been formed in industrially important districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Mirnagar, Nizamabad, Osmanabad, Raichur and Warangal. These committees have been very useful in creating good relations between the employers and employees. The items discussed and settled are related to such matters, as adult education, co-operative societies, housing facilities, health centres, fixing of wages, closing of toddy shops on pay days near industrial areas, etc.

Co-operative Societies.—To inculcate and propagate the principles of co-operation in industrial workers, arrangements were made for one month's training by the department of Co-operative Societies. As a result of such training, Co-operative Societies have been established in some of the big industrial concerns of the State.

Welfare Centres.—A Labour Welfare Centre was started at Latur in the Osmanabad district. The expenses of this centre are being met by local industrialists.

The three Municipal Welfare Centres which were organised and run so far by the department were handed over to the Municipality on 2nd March 1949.

Industrial Relations

As in the previous years, officers of the Department had to devote most of their time in settlement of individual grievances and collective disputes in the factories. Major part of disputes centred round the question of increase in wages, dearness allowance, bonus, retrenchment and gratuities.

During the period under review, there were 212 disputes resulting in a time loss of 6,55,080 man-days including 154 disputes during the year 1948-49 (October 1948—September 1949) involving 31,828 workers and resulting in a time loss of 2,21,169 man-days and 58 disputes during the half-year ending March, 1950, involving 28,811 workers and resulting in a time loss of 4,33,911 man-days.

The total number of individual grievances reported during the period were 1,121 of which 788 or about 70 per cent. were amicably settled through the efforts of the Labour Officers.

The non-availability and shortage of raw-materials with adverse market conditions increased the problem of retrenchment and closure during the period under review.

With a view to avoid retrenchment as far as possible, the managements were directed to inform the Government a month in advance of their intention either to retrench or close the factory with reasons for such an action. Immediately on receipt of such a notice the concerned officers formed an *ad hoc* committee to go into the cases and try to see that retrenchment is either avoided or at least minimised. Moreover, the department also helps the managements to tackle the question of retrenchment and closure by trying to solve the problems such as shortage of raw-materials, etc.

The cases which could not be settled amicably by the Labour Officers were dealt with under the Trade Disputes Order. 13 such cases were referred to the Conciliation Boards and 9 to the Industrial Courts under the Trade Disputes Order.

During the period under review, the department also received a number of cases of the shops and other establishments which were not covered by any of the existing enactments. Majority of the cases were amicably settled.

Labour Legislation

Through Notification No. 1, dated the 3rd October, 1949, the administration of the following Acts was entrusted to the Labour Commissioner :—

1. Trade Disputes Order.
2. Workmen's Compensation Act.
3. Conciliation in trade disputes not governed by Trade Disputes Order.
4. Trade Unions Act.
5. Economic and social conditions of labour in general.

During the period under review, for administrative convenience, the administration of technical provisions of the Factories Regulation was entrusted to officers of the Chief Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, while officers of the Labour Department were notified as Additional Inspectors of Factories for enforcement of non-technical provisions of this Regulation.

Certain legislative measures undertaken during the period are briefly noted below :—

(1) The Hyderabad Civil Procedure Code was amended to exempt attachment of the entire amount of wages of workers and domestic servants.

(2) The Land Acquisition Act was suitably amended to enable companies to acquire lands for purposes of construction of labour colonies and other constructions beneficial to the workers.

The Minimum Wages Bill and Industrial Disputes Bill were recast on the lines of the corresponding enactments of the Government of India and their enforcement is under consideration.

Contraventions and Prosecutions

During the period under review, 12 managements of the concerns were prosecuted for contravening the provisions of the Factories Regulation.

Registration of Trade Unions.—With the changed conditions there was a considerable increase in the registration of Trade Unions in the State. Out of 110 unions registered so far, 91 unions were registered during the period under review.

Standing Orders.—There was a greater realisation on the part of the managements and the unions to have the conditions of service regularised and as a result, 10 standing orders were submitted to the Specified Officers and settled.

4. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

In order to check the cruel and inhuman treatment meted out to orphans, unclaimed and illegitimate children; a Regulation was passed in 1336 F. (1927). Adequate measures were adopted under the Children's Protection

Act by the creation of a Children's Protection Department in 1343 F. (1934). The department undertook the registration of such children in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in 1347 F. (1938), and the registration has since been regularly done. A Medical Officer is entrusted with the periodical medical examination and he renders necessary medical aid. Various subordinate officers, Sub-Inspectors and Sub-Inspectresses, male and female constables working in various sections of the city check up on the physical fitness of children registered and supervise the general conditions in which these children live. Whenever any incidence of ill-treatment is noticed legal action is taken against such persons. During 1949-50 7,237 children have been registered in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in all 27,666 children have been examined.

5. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The Refugee and Rehabilitation Department established before September, 1948, was looking after Muslim Refugees who entered the State from different provinces of the Indian Union. After September, 1948, this department was overhauled to suit the changed conditions. The Government was faced with the following three main problems :—

1. Resettlement of Muslims who had come to Hyderabad, leaving their homes in the Indian Union.
2. Resettlement of about 5 lakhs of Hindus who had left the State on account of the unsettled conditions then prevailing and temporarily settled in places outside the State.
3. Rehabilitation of Muslims who had left their homes in the villages either due to retaliation or panic.

Persons falling in categories 2 and 3 had undergone much suffering and it was quite necessary to rehabilitate them. In order to assist in this task of relief and rehabilitation, a Central Rehabilitation Committee of officials and non-officials consisting of seventeen members was formed. The non-official members had been vested with powers to undertake tours in the districts and affected areas and report about the conditions prevailing there with their recommendations. Similar committees were also formed in districts to advise the Civil Administrators

in the matter. In order to enable the non-official members of the Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, Government had authorized each member to sanction taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Each member was also empowered to grant widow pensions to 25 individuals. The actual disbursement was to be made through the Revenue Officers on completion of formalities. Such sanctions by the non-official members were over and above the amounts separately allotted to each district. The non-official members were also given a Discretionary grant of Rs. 1,500 each to help the needy persons of both the communities mentioned above. Thus to help the people who suffered in this unfortunate period Government worked out elaborate relief and rehabilitation schemes as mentioned under, amounting to one crore of rupees. Rs. 6,80,717 have been disbursed so far in the districts as taccavi loans (both agricultural and non-agricultural) among the destitute and the needy. These loans have been sanctioned on the security of immovable property like lands and buildings, etc. This scheme was restricted to 12 Districts only.

Educational Scholarships.—In order to enable the students who had lost their guardians, to continue their studies a monthly scholarship of Rs. 10 and a lumpsum grant of Rs. 30 for initial expenses was granted by Government. This involved a total expenditure of Rs. 1,85,000 for 1,100 scholarships in the 12 districts.

A sum of Rs. 45,000 each was also handed over to the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University and the Director of Public Instruction for disbursement among the destitute students of colleges and various schools. A total expenditure of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been incurred in this regard.

Stipends to Widows.—A sum of Rs. 24 lakhs from the Excess Profit Tax Fund has been allotted for issuing pension to 3,500 widows whose husbands were killed before or after September, 1948. These pensions were granted at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month for two years, subject to extension for three more years after this period, if found necessary.

Cottage Industries.—In order to render relief to families that had lost their earning male members and widows whose husbands were killed in the pre or post-Police Action period, Government have sanctioned a

scheme of seven small-scale Cottage Industries for which a total sum of Rs. 4,31,000 has been sanctioned. 1,080 widows have been benefited by this scheme.

Nearly 500 widows have already completed their training. They had been supplied with the necessary implements and accessories. The Commerce and Industries Department is responsible for the disposal of the finished articles.

Pensions to Incapacitated Persons.—There was a certain number of incapacitated persons who, like the widows, deserved to be helped with small pensionary grants. A sum of Rs. 18,000 for issuing 150 pensions at the rate of Rs. 10 per head for a period of one year has been sanctioned. So far, seven such pensions have been sanctioned in the State.

Aid for Marriages.—This arrangement is designed to help widows from different communities and unmarried girls, whose guardians had been killed before or after the Police Action. For this, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the six Districts of Nalgonda, Nanded, Bidar, Osmanabad, Gulbarga and Warangal.

Grants to the maximum of Rs. 200 were given only when a marriage was voluntarily arranged. An expenditure of Rs. 12,750 was incurred in this connection.

Housing.—Some of the Districts were supplied with zinc sheets as required by them for the restoration of the houses damaged during the disturbances to provide shelter to the displaced persons either free of cost or on a nominal price.

Timber and palmyra leaves for housing worth nearly five lakhs have also been given by the Collectors free of cost to the destitute.

Remissions of Land Revenue.—It is estimated by the Revenue Department that nearly 17,00 lakhs of rupees were granted as land revenue remissions for the *kharif*, *rabi* and *abi* seasons in which lands were lying fallow due to the disturbed conditions.

Free Distribution of Cloth.—Cloth worth Rs. 22 lakhs was distributed to the sufferers in the city as well as in the Districts.

Restoration of Looted Property.—As a measure of relief, the Collectors were requested to recover the looted property and restore it to their rightful owners. Property worth Rs. 12,11,807 has been recovered and restored so far.

Military Governor's Displaced Persons Relief Fund.—In view of the magnitude of the Rehabilitation problem, the Military Governor, stressing on the co-operation of the public, issued an appeal, for help. The response was very generous. O.S. Rs. 8,33,270 and I.G. Rs. 1,19,422-11-4 were collected.

Out of this fund, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 7,18,438-8-8 were incurred on items such as: Educational stipends, Marriage aid, Free transport for refugees, Cottage Industries schemes, etc.

In addition to this, funds of Rs. 86,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 1,130 and Rs. 900 were disbursed as help to the victims of rain havoc, hostile atrocities, communal riots and fire devastations, respectively.

Hutment Relief.—The Collectors, of Nalgonda and Warangal, were given a sum of Rs. 5,000 each, for disbursement among the poor people specially the depressed classes for the construction of small huts.

Registration of Claims under the Displaced Persons' Claims Act, 1950.—Under this Act schemes have been formulated for the registration, verification and payment of the claims of the displaced persons from Pakistan. Registering centres in all the Districts have been opened with the Collectors as the Registering Officers.

Verification of Claims of Displaced Persons regarding Leave, Salaries, Provident Fund and Pension, etc.—Orders were received from the Government of India to appoint some staff for the verification of claims registered in Hyderabad State. Up till now, 403 claims have been registered and as soon as further orders are received the work regarding the verification of claims will be taken up.

Rehabilitation of the Refugees from West Punjab and the Implementation of Rehabilitation Schemes

of the Government of India.—Although it was decided in consultation with the Government of India to resettle the East Bengal Refugees in Hyderabad, particularly in some Taluqs of Nizamabad, owing to the unwillingness of the East Bengal Refugees to come over to Hyderabad, it was decided to rehabilitate the Punjab refugees on lands available in the Nizamabad District.

6. REGIONAL RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

I. Organisation

The Employment Service Organisation in Hyderabad State consists of one Regional Employment Exchange at Hyderabad City and two Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges functioning under the Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment at Warangal and Aurangabad.

The total number of persons registered with the Regional/and Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges and of those who secured employment through Exchanges during the period under report, is indicated as under :—

Period	Registration	Placement
September 1948 to March 1950.	15,889	6,332

II. Special Process of Recruitment

In December, 1948, a Selection Committee was set up for the recruitment of stenographers, typists and clerks of all grades for Government offices (other than Secretariats) at the headquarters. The waiting lists of candidates for the posts of first, second and third grade clerks, typists and stenographers are compiled by the Regional Employment Exchange, after conducting competitive examinations in prescribed subjects. These examinations are conducted usually once in three months under the supervision of a Selection Committee set up by the Government for the purpose. 1878 applicants were registered and out of 1599 who appeared for various examinations, 895 passed and were subsequently absorbed in various offices of Government.

III. Technical Training Scheme

Technical training is imparted at the Technical Training Centre, Kachiguda, in the following trades :—

Blacksmiths.	Moulders.
Carpenters.	Sheet Metal workers.
Mechanists.	Turners.
Mechanics (Motor).	Welders (Gas & Electric).
Mill-wrights.	Mechanic (I.G.).
Electricians.	

There are 304 seats provided at the centre for training technicians and about 350 men have been trained during the period under review. 215 candidates were under training on 31st March, 1950, under the scheme for ex-servicemen. The duration of the course varies from 12 months to 18 months and ex-servicemen were paid Rs. 31 p.m., as stipends in addition to free training, free lodging and free medical aid.

In order to train young men in certain useful trades, other than the trades available in the local technical institutions, this Department posted 122 candidates for training in the technical institutions outside the State.

Further Education Scheme.—The Further Education Scheme, was sanctioned on 2nd March, 1948, for ten years by Government. The object of the scheme is to provide facilities for and to grant concessions and financial assistance to the ex-service personnel, discharged war workers and their dependents to enable them to continue their further studies.

The scheme is being conducted by a Selection Board and is administered by the Regional Director, Resettlement and Employment, Government of India, Hyderabad. The Employment Exchanges in the State are the recommending agencies for the benefits offered under the scheme. During the period under report, 37 ex-servicemen and 1,354 dependents were trained at a total cost of Rs. 68,391-8-8.

Hyderabad Services Post-War Reconstruction Fund.—This Department has also been entrusted with the work of administering the Post-War Reconstruction Fund. The Fund is made up of :

(a) the sum of I.G. Rs. 8,87,500 allotted for the benefit of the subjects of Hyderabad State who served

in the Defence Services of India during the second world war; and

(b) the sum of I.G. Rs. 3,29,025 allotted for the benefit of the personnel of Hyderabad State Forces who served under the Crown in that war.

The entire amount of the Fund is vested in and managed by the Committee of Administration with the help of the Committee of Management and the amount has been deposited in Government account at an interest of 8% per year.

IV. PUBLICITY AND WELFARE

Publicity.—With a view to publicise the aims and objects of this organisation for the benefit of both the employers and employment-seekers, different mediums of propaganda and publicity were adopted by this Department during the period under review. Advertisements dealing with the aims and functions of the Department have been published in the local Dailies and on the occasions of special issues.

Talks on a variety of relevant subjects were broadcast from Hyderabad and Aurangabad.

The Department participated in the Nalgonda Exhibition and also in All-India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad, with a stall of its own displaying the articles made by the trainees of the Technical Training Centre, Kachiguda and Resettlement & Employment literature has been widely distributed among the visitors at the exhibitions.

Welfare.—A large number of ex-services personnel availed of the concessions and facilities offered by the Government. Several others have obtained through the efforts of this Department their disability pensions, arrears, gratuity due to them from the Government of India. The number of cases dealt with during the period is about 1027.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

- 1. EDUCATION.**
- 2. STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.**
- 3. TECHNICAL & VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.**
- 4. INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.**
- 5. BROADCASTING.**
- 6. CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE.**
- 7. OBSERVATORY.**
- 8. ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.**
- 9. STATE LIBRARY.**

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1. EDUCATION

Institutions and Scholars.—At the end of March, 1950, there were 9,027 Government and recognized institutions of all grades and types in the State with an aggregate strength of 642,1983 pupils as against 7,043 schools with a total enrolment of 529,611 pupils on 1st October, 1948. Thus there was an increase of 2,024 schools and 1,12,572 pupils. Besides the Government and recognized schools there were 871 unrecognized institutions with an enrolment of 25,553 pupils as against 1,211 schools and 34,700 pupils in the previous year.

Percentage of Literacy.—The proportion of scholars under instruction to the total population of school-going age at the end of March, 1950, was 27.205 per cent., as against 23.02 per cent. at the end of September, 1948. The percentage of boys under instruction was 43.52 as against 36.04 at the end of September, 1948, and that of girls 10.24 as against 9.43 at the end of September, 1948.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on education during the year 1949-50 (excluding collegiate and technical Education) amounted to Rs. 3,65,60,632 as against Rs. 3,30,69,855 at the end of September, 1948.

Per Capita Cost.—The cost per pupil to Government during the year 1949-50 was Rs. 47,907 as against Rs. 41.46 at the end of September, 1948.

The total expenditure on direction and inspection during the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 10,99,206 as against Rs. 11,91,811 at the end of September, 1948.

Primary Education

Institution and Scholars.—At the end of March, 1950, there were 8,272 primary schools with an enrolment of 4,89,555 pupils as against 6,300 schools and 3,97,668

pupils at the end of September, 1948. Thus there was an increase of 1,972 schools and 91,887 scholars.

The total expenditure on primary schools during the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 1,20,62,497 as against Rs. 1,22,83,886 at the end of September, 1948.

Per Capita Cost.—The total cost per pupil in primary schools during the year 1949-50 was Rs. 24.63 out of which Government contributed Rs. 22.85. The corresponding costs per pupil in the previous year were Rs. 34.1 and Rs. 31.8 respectively.

Medium of Instruction.—The medium of instruction in primary schools is the mother-tongue of the pupil. The regional language is generally adopted as medium of instruction.

Primary Examinations for 1950.—1,05,047 candidates appeared and 92,741 candidates passed. Details are given below.

Name of Examination	BOYS						GIRLS					
	NO. APPEARED			NO. PASSED			NO. APPEARED			NO. PASSED		
	From Recognized Institution	Private	Total	From Recognized Institution	Private	Total	From Recognized Institution	Private	Total	From Recognized Institution	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Upper Primary	86,712	..	86,712	80,475	..	80,475	4,880	..	4,880	7,975	..	7,975
Lower Primary	53,764	..	53,764	46,448	..	46,448	9,741	..	9,741	7,843	..	7,843
Total	90,476	..	90,476	76,923	..	76,923	14,671	..	14,671	15,818	..	15,818

Wastage.—Measures adopted to minimise wastage in primary education have not been of great avail. Education in primary schools has been free since 1922. Village School Committees consisting of influential local inhabitants have been instituted in a good number of villages to help the educational officers in influencing parents to send their children to schools and also ensuring their attendance therein. Curricula for rural

and urban schools have been revised and brought in harmony with the local needs. A poor fund has been introduced in schools to provide books and stationery for poor pupils. Government provides several other facilities such as scholarships, prizes, etc., to induce young pupils to continue their studies. The wastage in the previous year was 57% which has decreased to 41% in the year 1949-50. Out of the 84,662 pupils reading in class I in 1946-47, 50,419 pupils reached class IV at the end of March, 1950.

Compulsory Elementary Education.—As an experimental measure in 10 selected areas, viz., the City of Hyderabad, three Subah Headquarters, (Warangal, Gulbarga and Aurangabad), two District Headquarters (Bidar and Mahbubnagar), two Towns (Kushtagi—Raichur District—and Miryalguda—Nalgonda District), and two Villages (Koyalkonda—Mahbubnagar District—and Neknoor—Bhir District), compulsory primary education was introduced in June, 1947. It was planned that in the first year of introduction boys of 6 to 8 years of age should be brought under compulsion, and that in the subsequent years the age of compulsion should be extended up to 11 years of age thereby bringing all boys of 6 to 11 years of age under compulsion.

Seven Attendance Officers are working but the separate Office of Special Officer for Compulsory Education has been abolished.

As no Compulsory Education Bill is sanctioned by Government, attendance could not be enforced. Attempts are, however, made to achieve this end through propaganda. Pupils in the compulsory education areas are supplied with books and stationery free of charge.

Secondary Education

Institutions and Scholars.—The total number of secondary Schools at the close of March, 1950, was 312 with an enrolment of 1,30,901 pupils, against 306 schools and 1,13,637 pupils at the end of September, 1948 which shows an increase of 6 schools and 17,264 pupils.

The following statement compares the number of Secondary Schools under various agencies and their strength for the years 1949-50 and 1947-48 :

Agency	End of March, 1950		End of Sept., 1948		Variation	
	Number	Strength	Number	Strength	Schools	Scholars
Government ..	189	82,001	188	76,226	+1	+5,775
Aided ..	71	34,326	68	24,582	+8	+9,794
Unaided Recognized ..	52	14,574	50	12,879	+2	+1,695
Total ..	312	1,30,901	306	1,18,687	+6	+17,264

The following statement shows the No. of Schools and Pupils of Higher and Lower Secondary Schools in the years 1949-50 and 1947-1948 :

Class of Institution	No. of Schools		No. of Scholars		Expenditure	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Higher Secondary	91	33	54,106	16,210	46,71,165	15,12,696
Lower Secondary	153	35	50,736	9,849	26,71,896	6,40,844
Total ..	244	68	1,04,842	26,059	73,43,061	21,53,540

Medium of Instruction. Instruction through the medium of Hindi, Telugu, Marathi and Kannada was extended to the V, VI and VII Classes with effect from June, 1949. At this rate the first batch with regional languages as media of instruction will take their examination of the X Class in April, 1952.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Secondary Schools during the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 94,96,601 against Rs. 89,74,136 in the preceding year.

Per Capita Cost.—The cost per pupil in Secondary Schools decreased from Rs. 85.50 in the previous year to Rs. 72.54 in the year 1949-50 the Government share being Rs. 57.64 and Rs. 47.81 respectively.

Control.—Secondary Education in the State is under the control of a Board of Secondary Education consisting of the Departmental Members and Representatives of Technical Departments of Government. The Board is helped by a Statutory Committee for Girls' Education whose opinion is invited on questions affecting Girls' Education. The Director of Public Instruction is the ex-officio President of the Board. While the Board prescribes courses of study and conducts the Higher Secondary Examination at the end of the course the administration of schools is entrusted to the Department. Schools preparing pupils for the Local Cambridge Certificates Examinations follow Cambridge courses and are outside the purview of the Board.

Examination Results.—In 1950, 11,055 candidates appeared and 4,435 passed whereas in the year 1948, 7,351 appeared and 3,296 passed the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.

In the Lower Secondary Examination for 1950 (11,215) candidates appeared and (8,368) passed.

In 1950, 75 boys and 51 girls appeared for the Senior Cambridge Examination and 18 boys and 33 girls passed

2. STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships.—Merit Scholarships are awarded to pupils at Rs. 4 p.m. per head in Higher Secondary Classes and Rs. 3 p.m. per head in Lower Secondary Classes. The annual provision under this head is over Rs. 1 lakh.

Stipends.—Riyaati Scholarships: The allotment under this head is Rs. 2 lakhs. Poor and deserving pupils are given stipends of Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 per head monthly in the Higher and Lower Secondary Classes. During the the year 1949-50. 7,055 Boys and 1,545 Girls have received the above scholarships and stipends. The total expenditure per annum for Boys was Rs. 3,82,502 and for Girls Rs. 94,049.

Freeships.—No fee is charged in all Lower Secondary and Primary Schools and also in the Lower Secondary Sections of High Schools where there is no separate Lower Secondary School. Depressed Class pupils are also exempted from fees. Besides these concessions, Heads of

Institutions are authorized to give freeships and half-freeships according to the schedule given below :

Stage of Instruction	At the Headquarters		In the Schools in District	
	Freeships	Half-Freeships	Freeships	Half-Freeships
Higher Secondary— Boys ..	20%	40%	30%	60%
„ Girls ..	25%	50%	30%	60%
Lower Secondary— Boys ..	25%	50%	25%	50%
„ Girls ..	30%	60%	40%	80%

On recommendation from Heads of the Institutions on special grounds, the Director may sanction freeships and half-freeships over and above the scales fixed. The number of freeships was 19,571, and yearly amount foregone was Rs. 92,594.

Training of Teachers

Training Institutions.—There were 11 Training Institutions for teachers at the close of March, 1950, as against 10 in the previous year. Of the 11 Institutions 7 are Government ones. The Osmania Training College has two sections, one for graduates managed by the University and the other for undergraduates—Intermediates and Matriculates under the control of the department. The University has provided courses for Master of Education and Bachelor of Education Degrees. The Central Government Training School for Women, Balda, admits Intermediates, Matriculates and Middle passed teachers. The remaining 5 Government Institutions train Matriculates and Middle Passed Teachers. The 4 other (2 Aided and 2 Unaided) are run by Private Agencies for Training Middle Passed Teachers.

In the year 1949-50 there were 875 teachers under training while in the previous year the number was 775.

All Government Institutions have hostels attached to them. Physical Training, Industrial and Vocational Instruction and Practical Gardening are included in the syllabus for Men Teachers, while Domestic Science, Arts

and Craft and Manual Training form part of the syllabus for Women Teachers. Instruction in Safety First, Hygiene and First Aid are also given to all teachers under Training.

Number of trained and untrained teachers.—The total number of teachers employed in the department at the end of the period under report was 24,655 of whom 6,792 were trained. The total number of teachers at the end of September, 1948, was 20,855 of whom 6,420 were trained.

Adult Education.—The number of schools for adults at the end of March, 1950, was 185 (165 for Men and 20 for Women) and the number of adults under instruction was 4,371 (4,112 men and 259 women). The number of adults schools at the end of September, 1948, was 193 (177 for men and 16 for women), and the number of adults under instruction was 4,240 (3,979 men and 261 women). Thus during the period under report there was a decrease of 8 schools and an increase of 396 adults under instruction.

The average duration of literacy course is four months. During the 3 terms in the period under report 9,895 adults (9,232 men and 663 women) were under instruction, of these 4,904 (4,518 men and 386 women) were successful in the Test. Thus the percentage of passes was 49.56 as against 36.0 at the end of September, 1948.

The annual expenditure on this head during the period under report amounted to Rs. 43,108 as against Rs. 41,365 in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Pre-Primary Education.—At the close of March, 1950, the number of pupils in pre-primary schools and pre-primary classes attached to 8,272 primary and other schools was 2,42,524 of whom 1,88,374 were boys and 54,150 girls.

2. Aesthetic Education.—Drawing is taught in all the schools in the state by teachers who have received special training at the Government Technical College.

3. Education of the handicapped.—At the Headquarters there is a Government School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in which instruction is given in Braille.

Besides, instruction in book-binding, tailoring, cane-weaving, general education, is also imparted to the pupils in this institution. At the close of March, 1950, there were 69 pupils (65 boys and 4 girls) in this School of whom 35 were Deaf and Dumb and 34 Blind, as against 50 (27 Deaf and Dumb and 23 Blind) at the end of September, 1948. The expenditure on this institution amounted to Rs. 32,857 as against Rs. 16,676 at the end of September, 1948.

4. Education of the Scheduled and other Backward Communities.—At the end of March, 1950, there were 213 schools for the Scheduled Classes with a total enrolment of 12,613. Of these schools 210 were for boys with an enrolment of 12,173 and 3 Schools for Girls with 1,440 pupils on the rolls. During the previous year there were 206 schools with 11,447 scholars (11,198 Boys and 249 Girls). The number of Scheduled Classes children undergoing instruction in other schools was 27,896. Thus the total number of such pupils at the end of the period under report was 40,509 as against 22,947 at the end of September, 1948.

The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 4,87,352 as against Rs. 4,00,609 at the end of September, 1948.

Education in these Schools is free. Scholarships are also offered, books and stationery are supplied free of cost and the poorest of them are supplied with clothes.

There are 11 hostels specially intended for pupils of the Scheduled Classes, 2 in the City of Hyderabad and 9 in the districts. The number of students in approved hostels was 470. These hostels received grants-in-aid from Government to the extent of Rs. 7,788 during the period under report.

5. Education of Criminal tribes.—The number of schools for the Criminal Tribes at the end of March, 1950 was 2—one for boys and one for girls—and the number of pupils under instruction at the end of the year was 213—172 boys and 41 girls. The number of Criminal Tribes Schools at the end of September, 1948, was two and the number of pupils was 178—136 boys and 42 girls.

The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 87,570 as against 15,415 in previous year.

6. Education of Girls and Women.—The following statement shows the number of Girls' Schools of all grades and types in the State during the period under report and in the previous year and the enrolment therein :

Schools	End of March, 1950		End of Sept., 1948		Variations		
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	
High Schools ..	83	16,210	81	14,261	+	2	+ 1,949
Middle Schools ..	35	9,849	87	9,860	—	2	— 11
Primary Schools ..	1,089	73,045	1,021	68,172	+	18	+ 4,873
Schools for Professional Education ..	3	216	2	128	+	1	+ 88
Schools for Special Education ..	26	700	21	665	+	5	+ 35
Total ..	1,136	1,00,020	1,112	93,086	+	24	+ 6,934

Girls' Schools under different agencies together with enrolment is shown in the following statement :—

Agency	End of March, 1950		End of Sept., 1948		Variations			
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools		Scholars	
Government ..	784	70,822	718	70,783	+	16	+	39
District Board ..	2	76	15	193	—	13	—	117
Aided ..	303	22,811	297	16,678	+	6	+	6,133
Unaided ..	97	6,311	90	5,432	+	7	+	879
Total ..	1,136	1,00,020	1,120	93,086	+	16	+	6,934

At the end of the period under report there were 1,721 boys attending Girls' Schools and 24,395 Girls attending Boys' Schools. Thus the actual number of Girls under instruction was 1,22,694 as against 112,310 at the end of September, 1948.

Expenditure.—The total direct expenditure on Girls' Schools at the end of March, 1950, amounted to Rs. 4,24,751 as against Rs. 44,31,602 at the end of September, 1948. The indirect expenditure at the end of March, 1950, amounted to Rs. 21,72,808 as against Rs. 14,68,230 at the end of September, 1948. Thus the total expenditure

on Girls' Education during the two years 1950 and 1948 was Rs. 64,13,325 and Rs. 58,99,832 respectively.

7. Education in Rural Areas.—The following statement shows the number of schools of all grades and types in the rural areas during the period under report and the enrolment therein :

Schools	For Boys		For Girls	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Middle Schools ..	15	3,746	3	858
Primary Schools ..	2,765	3,20,616	621	31,769
Professional and Special Schools ..	127	4,858	2	33
Total ..	2,907	3,29,220	626	32,660
Unrecognized ..	776	23,606	..	..
Grand Total ..	3,683	3,52,826	626	32,660

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on recognized schools of the Rural Area at the end of March, 1950, amounted to Rs. 98,33,589. The total expenditure on unrecognized schools of the rural area amounted to Rs. 2,64,204. The total number of Teachers employed in the Schools of the rural area at the end of March, 1950, was 12,685.

Physical Training Games and Sports

8. Physical Training.—(a) In all Secondary and Primary Schools Physical Education and Drill are compulsory. Physical Exercises including mass drill are taught in all Secondary Schools in accordance with an approved syllabus. There is a separate syllabus for Primary schools. There are two Colleges for Physical Education, one for Men and the other for Women.

In the following statement the number of teachers under training and the expenditure incurred on both the

Colleges (for Men and Women) for 1950 and 1948 are compared.

Physical College	End of March, 1950		End of Sept., 1948	
	Strength	Expenditure (Direct)	Strength	Expenditure (Direct)
		Rs.		Rs.
For Men ..	28	26,090	22	19,773
For Women ..	14	17,201	10	17,007
Total ..	37	43,291	32	36,780

The expenditure on Physical Education (including the salaries of the Physical Instructors, cost of Physical apparatus, etc.) in 1950 amounted to Rs. 2,26,202 as against Rs. 2,54,780 in the previous year.

(b) **Games, Sports, etc.**—Out door games are compulsory in all schools which possess adequate playground facilities. Inter-College and Inter-School Tournaments are conducted by the Hyderabad Athletic Association. The total expenditure on games and sports during the period amounted to Rs. 1,47,099 as against Rs. 1,74,043 in the preceding year.

9. School Medical Service.—The Medical Inspection of Government Secondary Schools was conducted as usual at Headquarters and in the districts. The Medical Inspection of pupils in Schools in Hyderabad City and Secunderabad is entrusted to 6 Medical Officers, 2 of whom are Lady Doctors. Two Clinics have also been established for the benefit of school-children at Hyderabad. Under the rules in force every pupil is subjected to medical inspection 4 times during his school-career. The medical inspections of pupils of Government Schools in the districts is carried by the local Medical Officers who are paid for their work.

10. **Scouting and Guiding.**—At the end of March, 1950, there were 228 Scout troops with 6,805 Scouts as against 304 troops with 8,502 Scouts, at the end of September, 1948. The number of Girl Guide Companies, at the end of the period under report was 155 with 4,208 Guides as against 145 Companies, with 3,888 Guides in the previous year. The expenditure on this account during the period amounted to Rs. 1,11,624 against Rs. 1,14,138 in the previous year.

11. **Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Classes.**—102 Candidates attended the First Aid and Ambulance Classes held during the period under report out of whom 76 were successful. During the previous year 450 candidates underwent the training of whom 284 passed the tests. The expenditure on these classes in 1950 amounted to Rs. 860 against Rs. 1,312 in the previous year.

12. **Libraries.**—All Secondary Schools and important special schools have Libraries and Reading Rooms attached to them. Besides there were at the end of the period under report 65 Libraries for the public as against 61 in the previous year, 18 of which received grants-in-aid from Government.

Circulating Libraries.—In order to afford facilities to teachers in Primary Schools to increase their knowledge and to keep themselves in touch with modern developments circulating libraries have been established for the sole benefit of Primary School teachers. Books are circulated among the schools situated in the different zones into which the district is divided. 12 districts in the State have made such arrangements.

State Scholarships

The functions of the Scholarship Committee are to scrutinise the requisitions from the various departments, to allot the required number of scholarships and deputations to each department, to deal with the periodical progress reports of scholars and deputationists, to consider applications for educational loans and to make their recommendations to Government.

A. Foreign Scholarships

Shortly after September, 1948, the list of scholarship-holders and deputationists who were selected for higher

studies or training abroad by the previous Government was revised. The sole criterion on which this revision was based was to see whether

(a) the candidate was sufficiently qualified for the course of study or training for which it was proposed to send him abroad ; and whether

(b) the course of study or training prescribed for him was useful for the nation-building activities of the State.

As a result of this revision, 28 scholarships sanctioned by the previous Government were cancelled.

Owing to the conditions prevailing in the State before the Police Action, a good many of those who were awarded foreign scholarships or deputations were held up in Hyderabad. After September, 1948, 27 scholarship-holders were sent to U. K. and U.S.A. for higher studies and training. 28 scholarship-holders returned to Hyderabad from U.K. and U.S.A. after the successful completion of their studies abroad. 17 scholarship-holders were absorbed in suitable posts in various Government Departments. 7 scholars were released as no post could be provided for them by the concerned Department within the stipulated period of three months. 7 Scholarship-holders, who failed in the subjects for which they were sent abroad, were recalled. 14 Scholarship-holders were granted extensions in their period of scholarship on account of their satisfactory reports.

Government sanctioned for three years, 12 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 7,200 per annum, for cadets to be trained as Engineers for the Indian Mercantile Marine. 8 Scholarships of £ 140 each were sanctioned for cadets to be trained for the Royal Indian Navy in U.K.

A total sum of Rs. 39,207 was recovered from two scholarship-holders on account of their failure in the subjects for which they were sent abroad.

B. Foreign Deputations

During the period under review, 66 Government employees were on deputation in foreign countries. Of these, 23 returned to Hyderabad after obtaining the

qualifications which they were asked to obtain, while 2 returned without completing the prescribed courses. Of these latter, one was ordered to proceed to U. K. to obtain the necessary qualifications at his own expense, while in regard to the other, it was decided that one-third of the total amount spent by Government on his deputation abroad, should be recovered from him.

Seven deputationists were permitted to stay on in U. K. after the expiry of the period of their deputation to complete their programme of studies and training at their own expense. Further, two deputationists migrated to Pakistan direct from foreign countries, while one was permitted to retire on proportionate pension subject to the condition that a half of the amount spent by Government on his deputation abroad would be recovered from his pension. Another deputationist was permitted to retire on gratuity and the entire amount spent on him is to be recovered from his assets and sureties. After serving the Government for about two years or so 6 deputationists migrated to Pakistan, in disregard of obligations to Government and therefore action was taken to recover from their assets or sureties, the whole of the amount spent by Government on their deputations abroad.

The Wanaparthi Samasthan having ceased to exist as a separate estate, due to the amalgamation of the Jagirs with the rest of the State, it was decided in 1949, to take over the 2 deputationists of the Wanaparthi Samasthan, as desired by the Holder of the Samasthan.

C. Educational Loans

During the period under review, 19 loans were realised in full and the amount thus realised was Rs. 33,769-13-0 while recoveries amounting to Rs. 30,655-3-10 were made from another 18 loan-holders. These recoveries will be continued till the entire amount due is realised in each case. In all, a total sum of Rs. 63,425-1-6 was realised during this period.

In another 5 cases, action was taken to recover from the loan-holder or his sureties, under the Public Demands Recovery Act No. 4 of 1308 F., the entire amount of the loan.

In the cases of two loan-holders who have migrated to Pakistan, action was taken to recover the entire amount of the loan from the assets left behind by them.

D. Industrial Trust Fund

Scholarships.—Out of the 28 scholarships sanctioned by the I.T.F., 4 were awarded to candidates selected by the Public Service Commission. These scholars are at present undergoing studies or training in various institutions in India.

Selections had yet to be made at the end of the period under review in regard to the rest.

E. Advisory Bureau

During the period under review, efforts were made to have 20 private students admitted to foreign Universities. 10 other cases of a miscellaneous character were also dealt with in the Advisory Bureau.

3. TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Department of Technical and Vocational Education has the following institutions under its control :—

1. The Osmania Technical College.
2. The Central School of Art and Crafts.
3. The Technical Training Centre (Kachiguda).
4. The Agricultural School (Parbhani).
5. The Central School of Commerce.
6. Technical High Schools at Warangal and Aurangabad.
7. Industrial Schools for Boys at Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Nirmal, Karimnagar, Jalna, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and 4 Industrial Schools for Girls at Warangal, Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Gulbarga.
8. Girls Vocational High Schools at Hyderabad City and Hyderabad suburbs.

The total strength in the 24 institutions under this Department was 1,928 on 31st March, 1950.

Teaching Staff and Medium of Instruction.—In addition to the introduction of Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese as media of instruction in the respective regions, Hindustani medium has been provided for a class of six

boys, whose mother-tongue happens to be different from the regional language.

Qualified suitable candidates were selected on All-India basis for technical teachers and Headmasters' vacancies.

Scholarships were awarded to 4 deserving candidates for obtaining the Lady Irwin College Diploma in Home Science after a 3 years course.

Foreign Scholars.—Four State Scholars and one deputationist of this Department returned to Hyderabad during the period under report, after completion of their higher training abroad.

Recognitions and Grants-in-Aid.—A total amount of O.S. Rs. 7,800 per annum is being distributed by this Department as grants-in-aid to 5 private Boys and Girls Industrial Schools.

Recognition of Technical Examinations.—Government and the University have accorded recognition to the Higher Secondary Technical Certificate Course and to its rules and syllabuses of examination.

Government and the University have also recognised the Diploma courses in Banking and Commerce.

Other recognitions accorded are to the Electrical Trades Course and the Diploma and Intermediate Certificate Courses in Art and Crafts.

Recognition with Reference to Grades

(a) Higher Secondary (Technical) Certificate passed, eligible for O.S. Rs. 75-105

(b) Diploma holders in Commerce or Banking eligible for O.S. Rs. 55-125-Rs. 65-155.

76	95
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(c) Art or Craft Diploma holders eligible for O.S. Rs. 95-155.

(d) Intermediate Certificate in Art or Crafts passed, eligible for O.S. Rs. 65-115.

Stoppage of Government conveyance (Shikrams) for Girls schools has resulted in a saving of nearly a lakh of rupees per annum in the budget of this Department.

Central Subvention.—Government has provisionally agreed to a Central subvention of 60 per cent. of the total cost of administering the Adult Civilian Training Scheme of the Government of India in the Technical Training Centre, Kachiguda and its sub-centres.

Government Technical Examinations.—As against the yearly budgeted grant of Rs. 10,500 for the conduct of technical examinations, this Department has, in view of increase in the number of such examinations, obtained sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 46,350 per annum on this account.

Public Typewriting and Shorthand examinations in English are being held twice a year from October, 1950.

Public Drawing Examinations could not be held during the period under report, firstly owing to political conditions in the last quarter of 1948, and secondly for want of financial sanction.

Sanctioned and Implemented Schemes.—Most of the following sanctioned schemes were implemented during the period under report :—

	Re- curring Cost Rs.	Non- Recur- ring Cost Rs.
(i) Part-time Training Scheme for Secretariat Clerks ..	8,000	..
(ii) Purchase of Cattle, Furniture, Equipment and books for the Agricultural School, Parbhani ..	..	27,700
(iii) Fencing the farm of the above Agricultural School ..	..	7,000
(iv) Purchase of an Oil Engine and pumping set for the Agricultural School Farm ..	..	5,500

Proposed Schemes.—Reorganisation schemes of this Directorate, of the Boys Industrial Schools, Raichur, Nizamabad, Gulbarga and Hyderabad and Schemes for opening Girls Industrial Schools in Bidar, Hyderabad and Victoria Memorial Orphanage, Sarcoornagar and a proposal for the establishment of a Women's Training College of Domestic Science Teachers and several other important

schemes were submitted to Government during the period under report.

Buildings for Boys' Technical Schools.—In view of the congestion and various other difficulties in housing Technical Schools in private rented buildings Government have sanctioned Rs. 1.5 lakhs for a Technical School building in Secunderabad and 0.5 lakh for acquisition of the present rented building of the Central School of Art and Crafts.

4. INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Information Bureau, established in 1931, was renamed as the Department of Information and Public Relations and reorganized after September, 1948 so as to include within its scope the functions of a number of official publicity units until then functioning independently of one another. These were the Rural Publicity Scheme, the Foreign Publicity Offices in Delhi and Karachi, the Drama Troupe, the Propaganda Secretariat, and the Information Bureau proper. As the result of the reorganization, the budget was reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs, from Rs. 17 lakhs this figure includes the cost of the Information and Broadcasting Branch of the Home Secretariat but is excluding the grant of Rs. 1,06,200 sanctioned later for the creation, at the instance of Government, of a mobile publicity unit for a temporary period to counter Communist propaganda in the Districts.

The Department has kept up a steady flow of Press Notes, Unofficial Notes, Background material and Feature articles. Over 4,000 of these were issued during the period under review. A feature of all this publicity material is its purely factual and objective nature, care being taken to avoid any kind of propaganda as such. In addition to the 300 addresses served daily, various kinds of informative material such as pamphlets, reports, booklets, photographs, blocks, etc., were supplied to 655 different addresses including institutions, pressmen, foreign journalists, writers, etc.

During the period, two new publications were started for supply to selected officers of Government. They are **TODAY'S PRESS AT A GLANCE** and **THE WEEK'S EVENTS AT A GLANCE**, which are digests of the day's and week's developments.

In the compilation of these bulletins, in all 274 Dailies, Weeklies and Journals, etc., were studied not only in English and Urdu but also in other languages such as Hindi, Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and Gujarati.

The Department supplied 26,825 cuttings during the period under review to 98 different recipients. The number of cuttings supplied every day on an average is 30.

Relations with the Press.—Following the reconstitution of the Department in December, 1948, an informal Press Advisory Committee was formed to consider problems relating to the Press. In July, 1949, a full-fledged Press Advisory Committee was constituted, with the Home Secretary as Chairman, the Director of Information and Public Relations as Secretary, and nine journalists as members.

Press Conferences.—One of the distinctive works of the Department has been to arrange press conferences, meetings and similar functions which brought together high dignitaries of the State and also of officials of the Central Government when in Hyderabad for formal or informal exchange of news and views. Twenty-four such press conferences were held during the period.

Press Room and Library.—A Press Room and Library were opened in the Department to provide a meeting ground and reference room for the members of the Press wherein handouts of the Information organizations of other States, as also of foreign organizations like the British and United States Information Services are displayed. The Press Room has served as the "show window" of Government, displaying not only the daily press releases of Government, gazettes, notifications, official reports and publications, but photographs and posters, charts, statistics, maps, and all other information calculated to give its users a complete and correct picture of Government activities in every field.

A teleprinter installed in the Press Room is not only useful for official purposes but also keeps editors and journalists, who use the Library, posted with the latest news.

Regional Languages.—Publicity was done in five languages—English, Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu. This not only means the translation of press releases and cuttings into various languages but also serving the

interests of Indian-language papers in various ways. In addition, the Department translated into English, large quantities of captured Communist propaganda material written in Telugu.

Departmental Publicity.—The Department endeavoured to initiate an original and active programme of planned and sustained publicity. For this purpose, individual officers of the Department were attached to different nation-building Departments of Government, with instructions to identify themselves closely with the activities of those Departments and thus acquire the background that is necessary to organize an intelligent, scientific and an effective system of publicity.

Publications.—One of the first publications undertaken by the Department was HYDERABAD TODAY which began its career on February 1, 1949, as an illustrated fortnightly published in English, Telugu, Marathi, Kanares and Urdu. The Indian-language editions were stopped early in 1950 owing to printing and financial difficulties.

A report of the work during six months after September, 1948, was compiled under the title of "HYDERABAD REBORN." More than 1,100 copies were published.

The Department brought out the publication entitled "COMMUNIST CRIMES IN HYDERABAD." Its first edition of 400 was exhausted as most of it was taken by the Government of India, and a second edition of 450 had to be brought out. A pamphlet of general interest, PLACES OF INTEREST (2,000 copies), was also published.

Special Campaigns

Special publicity campaigns were carried out by the Department often at short notice with regard to the following :—

1. Restoration of public confidence after September, 1948.
2. Establishment and maintenance of communal harmony in the State.
3. Grow More Food.
4. Labour Strike.
5. Tenancy Act and Agrarian Reforms.
6. The Indo-Pakistan Agreement.
7. Vanamahotsava.
8. Traffic Control,

In publicizing these themes, the Department was not content with issuing handouts and printed matter, but had to organize functions, send out loudspeaker vans to make announcements and to undertake similar other activities. In case of traffic control, no printed matter was issued, but parties were sent out which paraded for weeks together to persuade the people to observe the traffic laws.

Anti-Communist Campaign.—A special assignment of the Department was to counteract the influence of Communist propaganda in the affected districts of the State. This assignment was carried out with the help of mobile unit equipped with loudspeakers, films, etc., and a drama troupe which staged, far out in the interior of the districts, plays, Burra kathas and other preformances in Telugu against the violent activities of the Communists. A measure of the efficacy of these stage plays was provided by the reaction of the Communists who constantly attempted to stop villagers from attending these shows. During the period under review, 125 performances were given which were attended by nearly 4,00,000 villagers. Other media used were lectures and discourses when posters, handbills, etc., were dropped from the air and at the same time distributed by Police and Military patrols and Revenue officials.

Films.—In consonance with the Government of India's policy and the recommendations of the Conferences of Directors of Information held in Bombay and Madras, the Department has acquired 85 films, of which 17 were purchased, seven were produced by the Department itself and the rest obtained free from the Films Division, Government of India. Ten are silent films. The talkies are: one in English, one in Marathi, 41 in Telugu and 32 in Hindi. Some of these films have been exhibited in Mahbubnagar, Bidar and Nizamabad, but most of the filmshows were arranged in the disturbed areas of Nalgonda and Warangal.

Advertising.—Another important function of the Department is the handling of Government advertisements. Booking space, selection of papers in which the advertisements are to appear, settlement of rates and crutiny of bills when received is done by this Department. Almost all Government Departments send their

advertisements to the press through the Department of Information.

Government of India Publicity.—This Department also undertook distribution of publicity material and supervisory work on behalf of the Government of India at their request. This included distribution of posters, folders and booklets sent periodically by the Publications Division, Government of India, sale of books and supervision of their sale through agents in Hyderabad.

Non-Official Publicity.—Following repeated demands, publicity was undertaken in the best interests of the State for a number of semi-official (non-party) constructive organizations whose activities redound to the advantage of the people at large. Examples of these are the All-India Industrial Exhibition, the Women's Hospital Welfare Committee, Indian Troops' Welfare, the State Aero Club, the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the Indian Conference of Social Work, the Bengal Relief Fund, the Assam Relief Fund and the Women's Food Council.

BROADCASTING

During the year under review the 5 KW Medium Wave Transmitter at Hyderabad and $\frac{1}{2}$ KW Transmitter at Aurangabad continued to radiate programmes on 411 metres (730 K/cs) and 399 metres (1030 K/cs) respectively. The transmitters which were functioning on 49 and 89 metre bands at Hyderabad prior to September, 1948, were closed down from the 17th September, 1948.

Both the Hyderabad and Aurangabad stations broadcast from 7 to 9.30 A.M., 12.30 to 2 P.M. and 5 to 10.30 P.M. and 7.30 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. and 5 to 10 P.M. respectively. A five-minute local news bulletin each in English and Hindustani was broadcast from Hyderabad besides relays of news in English, Hindi, Urdu, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese from AIR.

During the period under review, both Hyderabad and Aurangabad transmitters were commissioned into service thrice a day. The total hours of broadcast were ten for Hyderabad and eight for Aurangabad per day.

Part of the staff of the Licensing Section attached to the office of the Controller of Broadcasting was transferred

to the office of the Postmaster-General, Hyderabad, whose office is now in charge of Radio Licensing work in the State.

A scheme for the integration of the Deccan Radio, Hyderabad and Aurangabad, with the All-India Radio was effected from 1st April, 1950. Consequently the Rural Broadcasting unit was transferred to the Information and Public Relations Department of Hyderabad Government.

CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE

The Daftar-e-Diwani and the Daftar-e-Mal were from the time of the first Nizam, Asafjah I, the only principal and important offices of the administration, covering all aspects of the Civil and Military administration of the Hyderabad State. These Daftars (offices) contain old archives dating back to the seventeenth century, belonging to the reign of the Mughal Emperors—from Shahjahan to Bahadur Shah II.

The number of documents in the Daftar-e-Diwani and Daftar-e-Mal is over 20 million, comprising Sanads, Orders, Agreements, News/letters, Diaries, Daily Reports and the Bulletins of the Courts of the Kings of Delhi, the Nawabs of Lucknow and the Peshwas of Poona.

The Daftar-e-Diwani and the Daftar-e-Mal in the distant past, dealt with all matters of administration, the first being entrusted with the Civil and Military Administration of the Subas of Aurangabad, Berar, Bijapur and Burhanpur; while the second with that of Hyderabad and Bidar Subas. These Daftars supervised over all such matters as related to Finance, Revenue, Settlement, Police, Accounts, Judiciary, Coinage, Marketing, Grants of Cash and Land, appointment to and dismissal from the State Army, posting of Military Units, appointment of officers, Civil and Military, etc., in short, all the State affairs.

These Daftars, in consonance with the administrative needs of the time, had the supplementary aid of other Daftars as Istifa and Dar-ul-Insha, which, though subsidiary, were established for certain specific purposes.

The other existing subsidiary Daftars of the time such as Peshkari, Mulki, Munshikhan-e-Khurd, Munasib-wa-Khitabat, etc., etc., continued to perform their assigned functions with the main Daftars up to the concluding period of the reign of Nawab Nasiruddowla (1829 to

1857). During the Premiership of Sir Salar Jung I (1853 to 1883) the administrative system underwent a complete change, and all the executive functions gradually devolved on various Departments and Secretariats of the present day. Although the Daftar-e-Diwani and Daftar-e-Mal ceased long ago to exercise the executive functions allocated to them, yet, as the grants were continued, the work of issuing Sanads in regard to the land and cash grants and the verification of such Sanads and grants is still included in the functions of these Daftars, wherein all the aforesaid subsidiary Daftars are amalgamated and divided into different sections. Even now, administrative references are made to this office on any matter having a bearing on the past administration of the Government, and for the verification of grants and Sanads in Inam and Atiyat enquiries. The grantees also apply for attested copies regarding their grants which are furnished by this office.

Besides the documents and records referred to above, other archives, etc., that bear historical value are transferred for preservation in this Office, now designated as the Central Records Office.

In the Atiyat Section, 1,020 references and 1,249 inquiries were made for the verification and the grant of Sanads, etc. 969 cases were disposed of, and the remaining were pending in the section awaiting the court fee stamps and copying fee, etc.; altogether 494 Sanads, etc., were testified and 82 Sanads, and their copies were granted to the applicants.

For preparing Seals and Badges of different Departments, 236 cases were dealt with. 147 Seals and 606 Badges were ordered at the Mint Workshop. The total cost received for making of Seals and Badges amounted to Rs. 3,293-13-0.

As this office is the Central Records Office of the State the pre-1900 records of all the Government Departments are to be transferred here for preservation.

The work of classification, indexing and cataloguing of all the records earmarked for permanent preservation is in progress. The pre-Salar Jung I records of the State which are mainly in Persian relating to the Atiyat and General Administration (Civil and Military) have mostly been classified and catalogued.

The records of the Political Secretariat, the Babe-Hukumat, the Cabinet Council and the Army Secretariat have been transferred to this office for preservation. During the period under review in all 39,363 files were transferred and arranged categorically after verification. The work of weeding, classification, indexing of this record has been started in accordance with prescribed rules.

Historical Section (Persian and Marathi).—The Persian Section deals with the papers of Moghalia and Asafia Period. The main work executed in the period under review is the selection, transcription and translation of various documents of historical importance for publication in addition to the general work of classification cataloguing, sorting, indexing, etc., of the records in the Section. A collection of the selected documents of Shahjahan's reign has now been published.

In the Marathi Section also, the main work in connection with the publication of Sanpuri Bakhar received from the Osmania University, has been executed along with the routine work of cataloguing, classifying and sorting, etc., of the documents in the Modi script.

The Library.—During the period under report, 233 index cards were prepared and 300 were corrected. Six scholars availed themselves of the facilities provided by the Library, 505 books were purchased and registered.

Repairing and mending work of books and documents was carried out and 65 Sanads were photographed, 25 prints were made, and 314 cut-mounts were prepared for exhibition.

Under the Reorganisation Scheme which came into force in the period under report, the retrenchment and replacement of 3 officers and 39 members of the staff of this office has taken place, the consequent saving was Rs. 41,360 per annum.

7. OBSERVATORY

The work carried out at the Observatory may be divided into the following four sections :—

1. Astronomical.
2. Seismological.
3. Meteorological.
4. Rainfall Organization.

1. **Astronomical.**—The most interesting astronomical phenomenon that occurred in the period under review was the appearance of the new bright comet, in the last week of December, 1948. The comet was a sufficiently bright object for the naked eye. It was photographed several times at the Observatory for measurement of its position.

The measures of about 12,000 stars of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogues were compared with those of the Potsdam Catalogues for deriving proper motions of stars. The angular separations and position angles of of 584 double stars in zones $+37^\circ$ and $+38^\circ$ were determined.

Visual Observations.—Visual observations of 24 double stars by means of a micrometer attached to the 15-inch equatorial telescope were made. 66 disappearances and re-appearances of stars at the Moon's limb were observed. The programme of this work is on international basis. The results of these observations, duly reduced, were communicated to the Superintendent, Nautical Almanac Office, England, for discussion in the Central Office.

Regular observations of the Sun were made whenever the state of the sky permitted, for a study of Sun-spots and other Solar phenomena.

Investigations.—In addition to the usual routine duties performed, results of special investigations were communicated to various foreign astronomical journals in 6 papers. Besides these, two volumes dealing with the comparison of places of stars and proper motions were completed and made ready for the press.

Public interest in Astronomy.—The popular demand for seeing the celestial objects increased considerably during this period. A total of 1,900 visitors were shown objects of interest.

2. **Seismological.**—The Seismographers of this Observatory recorded 307 shocks during this period. The dates concerning these shocks were sent to the Seismologist at Poona for inclusion in the Government of India Quarterly Seismological Bulletin. In addition to this, immediate information concerning important earthquakes was transmitted through Poona to Prof.

J. P. Rothe, Director of the International Seismological Bureau, Strasbourg.

3. Meteorological.—The Meteorological work of the Observatory was preformed in accordance with the prescribed schedule of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. This consisted in taking observations of the upper air by means of balloon flights and surface weather. From 1st April, 1950, owing to the Federal Financial Integration, the Central Government have taken over this work as far as its financial aspects are concerned. This Observatory is, therefore, carrying out the meteorological work on an agency basis from 1st April, 1950.

About 15 telegrams giving data of the surface weather and upper air conditions were issued daily to the various forecasting centres. The results of 80 international pilot ascents were communicated to the India Meteorological Department. The greatest height reached by the balloon in the upper atmosphere was 16.55 miles. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Hyderabad was 108°F on 2nd May, 1949, and the lowest minimum temperature was 49° F on 20th December, 1949.

4. Rainfall Organisation.—The Observatory compiled the rainfall statistics of the 90 rain-gauge stations belonging to the P.W.D. and the Railway. Later, with the co-operation of the Director of the Statistics Department, rainfall data of 48 stations with normals maintained by the Revenue Department were also included so that, now, the rainfall data of 133 stations are being compiled and published by this Department from 1st January, 1950. The increase in the number of rainfall stations, whose data are being published, brings the average area of Hyderabad State per station to 600 square miles. This compares favourably with the adjoining states of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

During this period, the heaviest amount of rainfall in 24 hours (8.25 inches) occurred at Borlam (Nizamabad district) on 20th September, 1948.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Expert Committee.—The Government of Hyderabad appointed an Expert Committee to propose measures

for the preservation of the Caves at Ajanta and Ellora. The recommendations of the Expert Committee regarding Ajanta, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 4,50,000, have been approved by Government, and work is in progress. The proposals regarding Ellora are also approved and work is expected to start soon.

Conservation of Monuments.—Considerable progress has been made regarding the conservation of the monuments in the State. The activities of the Department have increased owing to the merger of Sarf-e-Khas and Jagir areas, and several important monuments including Golconda Fort have now come under the charge of the Department.

Pre-history.—Eight pre-historic sites have been discovered at Khetreddipalli, Gundal, Lachmiguda, Kandwade, Pannel, Marpadga, Ihsampalli and Gharpur in 1949. Cemeteries at these places are important for the reconstruction of the history of a period about which our knowledge is scanty.

Survey of Pitalkhora Caves.—The Caves at Pitalkhora in Aurangabad district have been previously noticed by some eminent scholars. The Department has surveyed the Caves during the period under report, and a preliminary report will be published soon.

Pedabankur Excavations.—A new Satavahana site yielded about 15,000 Andhra Coins in 1950 representing new varieties. Preliminary excavations have disclosed the existence of important finds.

Museums.—Several interesting exhibits have been acquired for the Hyderabad Museum during the period under report. Some of the sections have been rearranged. Two Jain sculptures one of them inscribed, another extremely beautiful sculpture depicting a toilet scene (very similar to the toilet scene from Bhuvaneshvara, belonging to 11th Century A.D.), was found in the debris in the cistern in the Shitab Khan Hall (Warangal).

In addition to the Museums at Kondapur, Maski and Panigiri, Government have under consideration the opening of District Museums at Warangal and Aurangabad.

Epigraphy.—The Vakataka inscription incised on the western wall of the Verandah of Cave No. XVII, has been

published. A few other inscriptions are under publication.

Numismatic.—Among the additions to the Cabinet of Coins in the Hyderabad Museum is a coin of the Mughal king Muhammad Shah, minted at Baramati, a town bearing the same name in Bhaimthadi taluq of Poona district. A coin from Kondapur mentions Sadavahana, hitherto represented only by two coins. Two more coins, one from Maski and another from Kondapur belonging to the Mahisha Dynasty have also come to light and the Kondapur coin is that of the Saka king Mana of the Mahisha Dynasty.

420 Coins of the Golconda Kings have now been studied from about 60,000 copper coins which have been acquired for the Hyderabad Museum from time to time.

An interesting treasure-trove comes from Narsapur in Yellandu Taluq of Warangal district. It consists of 58 coins of base gold. 53 of these bear the legend 'Raya Gaja Kesari' and 5 'Daya Gaja Kesari', in Telugu-Kannada script. The coins bear Chalukyan symbols (boar facing the left, moon above its back, lotuses and the words 'Sri'). Along with the coins were discovered two gold pendants which can be attributed to about the 11th Century A.D. Gold ornaments, nearly intact, belonging to the Western Chalukyan period have been discovered. Of these the pendants are excellent specimens of lapidary art, each about 4 inches in length. The upper portion of the pendant consists of a loop and a triangular piece with a foil arch at the top skilfully worked out with a beautiful image of Laxmi on the obverse seated in the middle arch of the Trefoil.

15,144 copper coins discovered at the village 'Pedda Bankur' Taluqa Sultanabad, Karimnagar district, are mostly of the Satavahana dynasty.

Exhibition.—Exhibits of Buddhistic interest were sent to Calcutta for display in the Exhibition inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. Other exhibits were sent to the exhibitions in Kabul, Bombay, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Lingsugur, Mancherial, etc.

Publication.—The following papers have been published by the department :—

1. Inscription in Cave XVII, at Ajanta, by Principal, Amraoti College.

2. Baramati a New Moghul Mint.—By Khaja Muhammad Ahmad.
3. A New Satavahana Coin.—By Dr. Rama Rao.
4. Chalukyan Pendants.—By Khaja Muhammad Ahmad.
5. Inscribed and Riveted Pottery from Kondapur.—By Khaja Muhammad Ahmad.
6. Guide to Ajanta Frescoes : Illustrated 1949 edition.
7. Panigiri a Buddhist site.—By Khaja Muhammad Ahmad
8. A New Satavahana Coin. By Dr. Rama Rao.
9. Some More Coins of Mahisha dynasty from Kondapur and Maski excavations.—By Mahamahopadhyaya V. V. Mirashi.

9. STATE LIBRARY

The growing appreciation and usefulness of the State Library may be judged from the total No. of visitors which was 2,24,396 as against 1,99,916 in the previous year and the increase in the daily average attendance from 342 to 429 during the year. In addition to reference books kept in the Reading Rooms for immediate reference, 2,14,000 volumes were issued to readers from the stock room. The daily average of books issued was 409. 658 volumes were lent to Government Departments and members of the Managing Committee.

The total number of books on 31st March, 1950, was 73,853 including 14,315 manuscripts and 4,894 books in the regional languages (Telugu, Marathi and Kannada), Sanskrit and Hindi.

4,810 manuscripts and printed books were added to the Library during the period under report out of which 511 are manuscripts, 547 printed books in Oriental languages, 1,952 in Occidental and 1,800 in Regional languages. 143 of these volumes were presented to the Library.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—The total number of newspapers, periodicals and gazettes subscribed for during the period was 311.

Card Catalogue of the entire collection of the library has been completely made and the work of indexing and preparing of the typed copies of the new catalogue is in progress.

CHAPTER VIII.—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

1. RURAL WELFARE TRUST FUND.
2. AGRICULTURE.
3. HORTICULTURE.
4. VETERINARY.
5. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.
6. FORESTS.
7. FISHERIES.
8. MARKETING.

CHAPTER VIII.—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

1. RURAL WELFARE TRUST FUND

In order to render financial aid to the various nation-building departments and to enable them to sponsor schemes of rural uplift, the Rural Welfare Trust Fund was constituted in 1942-43, with a corpus of 5 lakhs of rupees which was progressively increased to Rs. 52 lakhs through contributions from the General Revenues, the Industrial Trust Fund and the Famine Fund. Out of this Fund, a sum of Rs. 29,19,527-4-6 was allocated towards the expenditure on various schemes till the end of 1357 F. (1947-48) and a further sum of Rs. 4,18,850 for the schemes in progress during the period under report. It was not, however, possible to expand the schemes already in vogue or implement any new schemes.

The following departments have availed of the Fund for the various schemes mentioned below :—

(a) Social Service Department

		SANCTIONS	
		1358 F. Oct., 1948 to Sept., 1949	1359 F. Oct., 1949 to Sept., 1950
		(1) Rs.	(2) Rs.
1.	Gond Education Scheme Adilabad District ..	1,01,448 0 0	1,34,104 0 0
2.	Scheme for the settlement of Multanis and other abori- ginal tribes in Adilabad district ..	16,687 0 0	11,337 10 8
3.	Depressed Class Colony at Devarkonda ..	9,320 4 6	7,544 4 6
4.	Development of Collective Farm for the Depressed Classes at Nizamsagar ..	4,409 0 0	4,440 0 0
5.	Koya Education Scheme ..	28,862 9 1	50,161 0 0
6.	Banjara Welfare Scheme, Tarur, Warangal district ..	25,127 0 0	27,957 0 0

(a) Social Service Department.—(contd.)

	SANCTIONS	
	1358 F. Oct., 1948 to Sept., 1949	1359 F. Oct., 1949 to Sept., 1950
	(1) Rs.	(2) Rs.
7. Amrabad Rural Welfare Scheme, Mahbubnagar Dist.	75,462' 5 5	67,501 0 0
8. Godavari Valley Rural Welfare Scheme, Warangal District ..	20,392 0 0	16,861 0 0
9. Tribal Reclamation Scheme, Warangal District ..	..	1,38,330 2 0
<i>(b) Co-operative Department.</i>		
1. Rural Development Centre, Patancheru ..	40,500 0 0	..
2. Rural Development Centre, Sangareddy ..	21,460 0 0	21,460 0 0
3. Training of officers of the Co-operative Department at Poona ..	I.G. 1,590 0 0	..
4. Training of officers at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences ..	..	..
<i>(c) Commerce and Industries Department.</i>		
1. Scheme for the Improvement of Handloom Industry ..	42,817 0 0	..
2. Hand-spinning Scheme ..	..	..
<i>(d) Veterinary Department.</i>		
1. Milk Recording Scheme ..	8,540 0 0	..
2. Training of Veterinary Assistants ..	6,187 0 0	..
3. Sheep dipping and shearing scheme ..	6,742 0 0	..
<i>(e) Public Health Department.</i>		
1. Scheme for the establishment of four sanitation units ..	26,000 0 0	..
2. Establishment of Travelling dispensary in Adilabad Dist. ..	..	..

The details of the schemes and their progress are given under the respective departments.

2. AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture functions along four lines of work :—

(i) Organization and conduct of Research and Experiments for the improvement of agriculture in all its aspects, namely, crops, cultural methods, rotations, manuring and implements, etc.;

(ii) Demonstration and propaganda for introducing in the country, the improvements evolved as a result of research on the various Agricultural Research and Experimental Stations of the Department ;

(iii) The Grow More Food Campaign for increasing the overall production of food in the State; and

(iv) Agricultural Education for the dissemination of up-to-date theoretical and practical knowledge of Scientific Agriculture to the sons of farmers and other boys seeking an agricultural career.

I. Research

Agricultural Research is being conducted at present in seven distinct scientific research sections of the department.

Economic Botanist's Section.—One of the most important activities of any department of Agriculture is crop improvement work, i.e., the application of principles of genetics and plant breeding for the evolution of high yielding and better quality varieties of the important crops. Such varieties bring an additional income to the farmers without the slightest increase in their outlay of labour, capital, time or energy.

The Economic Botanist's Section has been doing much improvement work on Rice, Castor, *Kharif* and *Rabi Jowar*, Wheat, *Tur*, *Gram Kulthi* and Linseed. Research on the pulse crops is being carried out under a scheme jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.), New Delhi, and the State Government. A part of the research, under the Rice Improvement Scheme jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government, is being conducted, at the Main Agricultural Research Station, Warangal to meet the special problems of that region. The object there is to evolve prolific and long duration varieties of rice suited to the tract. Under this scheme,

the Economic Botanist has already evolved three varieties, HR-1, HR-35 and HR-42 and they are showing good promise as suitable varieties.

The Economic Botanist had also directed and just completed the work of survey and improvement of rice, financed by the Nizamsagar Central Development Board and very valuable information was collected regarding the various varieties of rice, mostly in vogue in the Nizamabad district, the methods of their cultivation and the average yield given by them per acre. HR-19, one of the varieties of rice evolved by the Economic Botanist has been spreading rapidly throughout the district. The demand for pure seed of improved varieties of rice is so great that the Department of Agriculture, with no large seed multiplication farms of its own, is unable to meet it.

The work on wheat and jowar improvement is being done at the Main Agricultural Research Station, Parbhani and three improved wheat varieties, namely, PW-1, PW-5 and also PW-12, a variety for irrigated tract, which has done excellently well as a lightly irrigated wheat in Nizamabad, were evolved. The department has distributed 1,653.5 tons of wheat seed during the period under review, to the wheat growers of Marathwada Division. Here also the one handicap to the large scale distribution of the improved wheat seed is the lack of seed multiplication farms in the tract.

One of the most important schemes on crop improvement by the department since 1935 and jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government, is the All-India Castor Improvement Scheme, which terminated on March, 31, 1950. Under this scheme, a valuable improved strain of castor namely, HC-1, which gives about 10 per cent. more yield of beans than the local and contains 52 per cent. of oil as against 47 per cent. of the best kind of local castor, has already been evolved and released to the cultivators of Mahbubnagar district. Small quantities of seed of this and other varieties evolved by the Economic Botanist have been sent out for trial to other workers on castor in India as well as foreign countries. Another improved variety of castor HC-6 which gives higher yield of seed than even HC-1, has been evolved and the multiplication and distribution of this variety will be taken up in the castor belt of the State.

Two promising varieties of *Kharif* jowar PJ-1-K and PJ- 4-K and two of *Rabi* jowar PB. 4-R and M-35. 1, have been evolved and introduced in the Marathwada and the Karnatak tracts. The lack of seed multiplication farms has mitigated against the rapid spread of these improved and valuable varieties on an extensive scale. None-the-less, the department has distributed 3,400 tons of jowar seed during the period under review.

Cotton Research Botanist's Section.—Improvement work on cotton is done mainly at the Cotton Research Station, Nanded, Mahboob Bagh Farm and the Main Agricultural Research Station, Parbhani, by a special staff, financed jointly by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the State Government. Gaorani 12, a new and improved variety of cotton, was released to the cultivators in Osmanabad and Bidar districts. Seed of G-12 sufficient to cover an area of 15,924 acres in 1948-49 and 14,940 in 1949-50 was acquired and distributed by the department to the cotton growers of the tract. Under a jointly sponsored scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the State Government, seed of Gaorani 6, sufficient to cover an area of 2,63,000 acres in 1948-49 and 4,41,450 acres in 1949-50, was distributed in the Gaorani Protected Areas. Also the Oomras cotton improvement scheme jointly financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the State Government, is being operated by the Cotton Research Botanist, to evolve a suitable prolific and medium staple varieties of cotton, which could replace the short-staple mixed local varieties of Aurangabad, Parbhani and Bidar districts.

In conformity with the policy of the Government of India for increasing the production of medium-staple cotton in the country, the recommendation was made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in December, 1948, that Hyderabad should make a special effort in distributing on a large scale the seed of Parbhani-American No. 1 cotton variety, evolved some years ago. This seed had already been under distribution in Adilabad district. Now in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the department has distributed the seed of Parbhani-American sufficient to cover an area of 80,820 acres. A special scheme, for a more extensive distribution of the seed of this variety has been submitted to the Government for approval. The Indian Central

Cotton Committee has also desired to finance the scheme partly. Another improved variety RK-19 was distributed in the Karnatak division sufficient to cover 2,006 acres in 1948-49 and 7,723 acres in 1949-50.

3. HORTICULTURE

Horticultural Section.—This section conducted experiments to ascertain suitable and remunerative varieties of vegetables and fruits. Particular attention was given during the period under report to the improvement of custard apple at Sangareddy Farm and grapes at the Aurangabad Farm. This work is done under a research scheme jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government. A prolific and luscious variety of grape, named *Anab-e-Shahi*, has been popularised among large and small growers.

Cuttings of *Anab-e-Shahi* were distributed in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. A grape exhibition was organized by the department in March, 1950, with great success.

Agricultural Chemistry Section.—This section is mostly engaged in analytical work and soil management activities of the Department. Chemical analysis of the various soils, manures and seeds, etc., is of utmost importance in the improvement of agriculture. The Agricultural Chemist has also controlled the soil survey and soil research work done at (1) Rudrur farm in Nizamabad district with the financial help of Nizamsagar Central Development Board, (2) at the Dindi Project Area, and (3) at Tungabhadra Agricultural Research Station, Daresugur. Very useful data on soils and the water requirements of crops have been collected by this section.

It has been found that the *Regur* or excluded soils of Nizamsagar tract, are capable of both light and heavy irrigation, if properly drained and suitably treated with organic manures and artificial fertilizers. This information will prove of a great help eventually in the proper handling of soils of various types:

Entomological Section.—For the control of insect pests of crops work has been done in the study of the life cycle and control measures of the castor *semi-looper*, rice *hispa*, sugarcane *borers* and the red hairy *caterpillar* of

the *kharif* crops besides many others. Spraying the paddy crop with Gammexane against *hispa* effectively controls the pest. The Entomologist has started research on the biological control of the castor *semi-looper* and has found out that the egg parasite, *Tricogramma*, if bred and liberated on a mass scale, may be able to control the two species of castor *semi-looper*.

Plant Pathology Section.—This section investigates into the diseases of crops and their control methods. The diseases that have been studied, are the citrus *die-back* of Mosambi, the *mildew* of grapes and the *rust* of the wheat crop. Dusting with Gammexane and Sulphur against *rust* on wheat was undertaken during *rabi* 1949, in Aurangabad district. Sulphur dusting showed good results. A special staff for plant protection has been appointed in the districts, to help the ryots in controlling the pests and diseases.

Poultry Section.—The section works for the improvement of the local breeds of fowls and studies the suitability of foreign breeds to the local conditions. It was found that, among the foreign breeds, the White-leghorn and the Rhode Island Red are the best egg producing breeds under local conditions.

During 1948-49, 1,319 eggs for hatching and 4,923 eggs for table purposes were distributed and 95 chickens and birds were sold to the poultry-men for breeding work in the State. Three promising local breeds of fowls, viz., Desi, Ibrahimpatan and Gadwal Red were collected. This Section has been transferred to the Veterinary Department.

Miscellaneous.—On the recommendation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a co-ordinated long-term scheme for crop weather observation, has been started in 1853 F., and the work is in progress since then, at Parbhani and Raichur Farms. Micro-climatic records and the growth of *Kharif* jowar, wheat and *Rabi* jowar are studied—the first at Parbhani and the last two at Raichur.

A large number of experiments were conducted at the Main Farms and sub-stations for the study of the various agricultural problems. Varietal trials were conducted to ascertain the productive capacity and quality of the improved and imported varieties. Rotation experiments

were also conducted in order to find the most suitable rotation for the various parts of the State. Manurial trials were also conducted to assess their relative worth in crop production and to find out suitable doses for different crops. Cultural experiments were also conducted to find out the suitable methods of cultivation and irrigation.

II. Demonstration and Propaganda

This is another important line of work of the Department in as much as it carries the results of research and experimentation on farms to the doors of the cultivators. This work is done, by the District staff, by conducting demonstrations of improved seeds, manures, improved implements and improved methods of agriculture, on the cultivators' fields so as to convince them on the spot. Besides, 606 lectures and 43 shows about improved methods of agriculture, were organized at Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Mancherial, Bellampalli, Kothagudam and Suriapet and other places. Also 17,537 leaflets on four different aspects of Scientific Agriculture were distributed in the State.

III. Grow More Food Campaign

1. The Grow More Food Campaign was originally started in the year 1351 F., and is still continued so as to meet the food shortage by increasing the production of foodgrains by the following means :—

(a) Increasing the yield per acre of the existing areas under food crops by the use of improved seeds, extensive distribution of manures and fertilizers and increased facilities of irrigation, and

(b) Reclaiming culturable waste lands by the use of tractors for growing food crops.

2. **Distribution of seeds and manures.**—The quantities of improved seeds and manures distributed to the cultivators and the areas covered and the extra production obtained are shown below :—

A. SEED.

Srl. No.	Seed	Quantity distributed in tons		Area covered in acres		Estimated extra production in tons	
		1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Paddy ..	586.6	296.5	15,024	9,791	805	524.5
2	Wheat ..	264	1,389.5	9,856	64,848	154	1,447.5
3	Jowar ..	151.7	3,249.3	35,400	364,873	709	7,673.0
	Total ..	952.3	4,935.3	60,280	439,512	1,668	9,645.0

B. MANURES

Srl. No.	Manure	Quantity distributed in tons		Area covered in acres		Estimated extra production in tons	
		1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Groundnut cake & Castor cake ..	21,450.6	14,792	96,528	70,248	7756.7	5,522.7
2	Paddy mixture ..	634.2	2,765	3,805	19,288	509.5	2,583.2
3	Fertilizers ..	410.6	1,340	4,414	26,130	709.3	4,198.7
4	Compost ..	2,841	17,486	568	3,495	80.5	187.2
	Total ..	25,336.4	36,383	105,315	119,161	9,006.0	12,491.8

3. **Compost Schemes.**—The work of composting urban and rural wastes was carried out by the Compost Development Officer, in 15 Town Committees and Municipalities in 1948-49 and 38 Municipalities in 1949-50.

4. **Reclamation of waste land.**—This work is taken up by the Agricultural Engineering Section of the Department and an area of 1,435 acres in 1948-49 and 2,038 acres in 1949-50 of weed-infested land was ploughed by tractors in the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Raichur, Osmanabad, Nalgonda and Warangal.

5. **Irrigation facilities.**—Through its Machinery and Boring Superintendents' section, the Department of Agriculture, gave an impetus to irrigation farming by putting down 46 new bores of a total depth of about 1,700 feet during the period of report and by distributing on taccavi 17 pumping sets in 1948-49 and 161 in 1949-50 to the cultivators for lifting water for irrigation purposes.

6. **Vegetables and Fruit Growing.**—The Department has given encouragement to the growing of vegetables and fruits by distributing the following seeds and seedlings, etc.

Srl. No.	Seed	Distributed	
		1948-49	1949-50
1	2	3	4
1	Fruit plants	9,186	5,291
2	Ornamental plants	2,180	295
3	Vegetable seeds	207 lbs.	281 lbs.
4	Vegetable seedlings	12,851	32,233
5	Potato seed	281.25	..
6	Arum seed	52.5	..

7. **Taccavi Grants.**—The various Grow More Food activities were run at a cost of O.S. Rs. 81,94,318 in 1948-49 and O.S. Rs. 22,98,043 in 1949-50 including the taccavi grants of O.S. Rs. 75,00,000 and Rs. 1,69,48,250 respectively.

8. **Pest Control.**—The following table indicates the plant protection work done during the period of report.

Srl. No.	Insecticide	Year	Quantity distributed in lbs.	Area covered (acres)	Estimated extra production in tons	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sulphur ..	1948-49	5,067	1,62,144	1,448	Against jowar-smut.
		1949-50	16,86,851	5,39,792	4,267	
2	Gammexane ..	1948-49	..	..	..	Against padd
		1949-50	2,154	431	58	<i>Hispa</i> .

IV. Agricultural Education

The Department runs farmers' classes at the three Agricultural Research Stations, Himayatsagar, Parbhani and Rudrur. The purpose of these classes is to give up-to-date training in farming methods to the sons of farmers. The Department also runs classes for training of boys in the operation of oil engines and pumps. During the period under review 12 boys passed out from the farmers' classes and 30 from the oil engine class.

The Department of Agriculture continued to co-operate with the Department of Vocational and Technical Education in running an Agricultural High School at the Main Farm, Parbhani.

Similarly, full co-operation was extended to the Osmania University in running the College of Agriculture at Adikmet.

4. VETERINARY

Control of Contagious Diseases.—During the period under report 2,656 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported and attended to by the executive staff of the Department. Out of these 7 were of Surra, 1084 of Rinderpest, 274 of Foot and Mouth, 806 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 20 of Anthrax, 460 of Black Quarter and 12 of other diseases. These were dealt with promptly adopting necessary preventive and curative measures. The total number of animals protected against contagious diseases was 10,09,684 as compared with 2,07,182 in the previous year. Rinderpest was prevalent in a very severe form all over the State. Animals were

immunised against this disease both at affected places and also in clean areas.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There are 19 hospitals and stationary dispensaries at the headquarters of all the districts including one at Jalna and 3 at the Hyderabad City, where 6,48,370 animals affected with both contagious and non-contagious diseases were treated. 63,249 castrations were performed by the staff with a view to weed out the undesirable animals.

Cattle Shows.—Thirty-four Horse and Cattle shows were conducted by the Department where prizes in the shape of silver bangles and cash were awarded to the best exhibits. The department also exhibited Deoni, Malvi and Krishna Valley Cattle twice in the All-India Cattle Shows held at Delhi and Lucknow during 1949 and 1950 respectively. Deoni breed of cattle which is indigenous to this State was very much appreciated and some of the animals secured valuable prizes.

Education and Training.—Twenty scholarships of Rs. 25 each p.m. were awarded to the students of B.V.Sc. Course of the Osmania Animal Husbandry and Veterinary College from the Departmental grant. Four officers in 2 batches were deputed to I.V.R.I., Izzatnagar to undergo training in post-graduate course.

A class for training Veterinary Assistants was opened in 1947 and a batch of 13 candidates which came out successful was absorbed in the Department. Another batch of 14 candidates has been selected and admitted to this course.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—The executive staff of this department co-operated with the S.P.C.A., and rendered every possible help in the furtherance of this activity. Cases of cruelty to animals brought to the dispensaries were examined and certified for prosecution.

Virus Section.—During the period under report, 8,59,300 doses of Rinderpest Tissue Vaccine were prepared at the local virus producing Centre at an approximate cost of 1.1 pie per dose.

Medical Stores.—The Medical Stores attached to the Directorate continued to stock adequate quantities of medicines, hospital requisites, appliances and biological products as usual and issued the same to the field staff on receiving their indents.

Serum Institute.—During the period under report, 236,750 doses of A.R.P. serum, 483,300 doses of H.S. Vaccine and 295,200 doses of B.Q. Vaccine were prepared in this Institute at a reduced cost.

Investigation of Diseases.—The Veterinary Investigation officer continued his investigation work on some of the important diseases such as Surra, Circling Diseases in Sheep, Liver-fluke, worm infection in sheep and contagious bovine abortion according to his approved technical programme. Similar investigations were carried for poultry diseases and prophylactic inoculations conducted. Genetics section also continued to conduct detailed studies on the gestation, lactation and dry period in both Krishna valley and Malvi breeds of cattle stationed at Himayatsagar. Attempts were made to train a few bulls to take up artificial insemination work.

Cattle breeding and Dairy Farm, Himayatsagar, Cattle and Fodder Farm, Hingoli, and Sheep Breeding Farm, Mahbubnagar were maintained as usual where selective breeding was followed to improve the milk production of Cows and draught quality in males of the first two Farms and wool production of better quality in the latter. Preliminary arrangements were in progress for the establishment of Cattle Breeding Farms at Karimnagar and Udgir, but in case of Buffalo-breeding Farm, Aurangabad a greater headway was made for its final inauguration.

Live-stock Improvement Plans.—Two live-stock officers, one at Karimnagar for Malvi breed and the other at Udgir for Deoni breed were appointed to concentrate their efforts on registration of herds, milk recording and to encourage and educate the agriculturists and cattle breeders of their areas to take up cattle breeding on more improved lines.

The live-stock officer for Udgir tract has 25 Stockmen under him specially trained for this work. Cattle survey in this tract has almost been completed.

There were 31 Government breeding bulls and 11 Government bull-buffaloes posted in the Nizamsagar area.

1,370 cows and 433 she-buffaloes were served by the above bulls and the calving were 1399 in both and 56 animals aborted.

Two Breeding bulls were posted in Bhir district,

Cattle Dip, Sheep Dip, and Milk Recording schemes financed from the Rural Welfare Trust Fund were also in operation for the general improvement of the health of live-stock and their production in the country.

Anti-liver-fluke Scheme

This scheme financed from the development grant for the Nizamsagar area is functioning for the last seven years. The liver-fluke disease was kept under control by adopting the usual measures advocated before.

5. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(July, 1948 to 30th June, 1949).

During the year under review despite unsettled and unfavourable conditions some progress has been shown in one or two directions even though the membership of the societies as a whole declined from 1,507,856 to 1,423,204. The total number of societies which in the previous year was 19,045 rose to 19,332. The capital owned by the societies increased by Rs. 93,71,787 and now stands at Rs. 4,40,38,059. The working capital during the year was Rs. 7,89,64,399 as against Rs. 7,30,37,130 during the preceding year.

The Dominion Bank, which is the apex for all credit societies, did satisfactory business during the year. Its own capital increased by 1.59 lakhs but the working capital decreased by 3.21 lakhs. Loans were advanced by the Dominion Bank to Central Banks and societies to the extent of Rs. 9,05,105 and to individuals to the extent of Rs. 1,00,24,741. Recoveries from the Banks and societies amounted to Rs. 8,98,332 and from individuals to Rs. 1,06,77,939.

There was no increase in the number of Central Banks, but their membership increased by 183 and their own capital increased by Rs. 95 lakhs while the working capital decreased by Rs. 9.51 lakhs. Deposits received during the year from societies amounted to Rs. 5,95,831 and from individuals to Rs. 20,43,886 which recorded a decrease of Rs. 2.34 lakhs from societies and Rs. 11.60 lakhs from individuals as compared to the previous year. Loans advanced to societies amounted to Rs. 6,16,215 registering a decrease of Rs. 4.27 lakhs,

Only five new Agricultural Credit Societies were registered and their membership rose by 2,421. There was an increase of Rs. 2.75 lakhs in their owned capital and Rs. 3.67 lakhs in the working capital. The loans advanced to members amounted to Rs. 8,67,987. Recoveries during the year under report were poor compared to last year which amounted to Rs. 7,11,939 towards principal and Rs. 2,27,412 towards interest. The societies borrowed Rs. 5,91,627 from the Central Banks and repaid Rs. 4,98,618 towards principal and Rs. 1,04,638 towards interest; whereas they had borrowed Rs. 7,95,627 and repaid Rs. 6,97,618 towards principal and Rs. 1,66,638 towards interest during the previous year.

The number of Grain Banks increased from 13,828 to 14,004. The membership stood at 6,85,234 having decreased by 92,011. The share capital of members was 2,88,43,554 seers (approximately 28,000 tons) which recorded a decrease of 2,704,250 seers (approximately 2,000 tons). The profits earned were 7,597,018 seers (7,000 tons) and registered a decrease of 524,438 seers (500 tons).

Two Rural Banks were established during the year raising the total number of Rural Banks to 85. Membership of Rural Banks increased by 177 during the year raising the total number of members to 13,398.

One Union was registered during the year making the total number of Unions 120. The membership of the Unions decreased by 16,079 during the period under review, but their owned and working capitals both recorded an increase of Rs. 8.15 lakhs and Rs. 7.47 lakhs respectively. They borrowed Rs. 1,51,244 from the Central Banks and repaid Rs. 1,40,921 and Rs. 898 towards principal and interest respectively. There was no improvement in the relations between the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation and the Unions with the result that the Unions were obliged to give up the work of the Local Units. Purchases and sales registered a decrease of Rs. 100.19 lakhs and Rs. 116.03 lakhs respectively.

The Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association was registered towards the end of the year. It serves as an apex institution for the Taluq Agricultural Co-operative Associations (former Taluq Unions). The

work of distribution of iron and agricultural implements to the cultivators has been entrusted to this Association.

No new Urban Bank was established during the period. Membership of the 99 Banks that have been working since last year increased by 2,014 during the year. The owned capital of the Urban Banks increased by Rs. 85 lakhs and the working capital by Rs. 5.33 lakhs. There was a marked drop in loans borrowed from Central Banks and advances to members also show a decrease of Rs. 2.26 lakhs.

Five new Employees' Societies were registered during the year but their membership decreased by 3,267. Their owned capital rose by Rs. 2.49 lakhs and the working capital by Rs. 13.06 lakhs. There was a marked increase in the recoveries made from these societies and they are running their business to a great extent with their own capital.

The number of individual members of the Central Co-operative Union increased by 2 and stood at 57; but the membership of societies increased to 10,365, having increased by 5,982 during the year.

The arrears of subscription recoverable stood at Rs. 60,017 which was Rs. 11,982 more than that of last year. The Co-operative Union organised an exhibition during the Session of the All-India Economic Conference. It conducted training classes at the district headquarters which were attended by 386 candidates.

There are two Rural Development Centres working at present at Patancheru and Sangareddy. The former serves 18 villages and the latter 16. These centres supplied seed, manure, fruit plants and eggs to the villages, rendered veterinary aid and conducted night schools. These centres are financed by the Rural Welfare Trust Fund.

The affairs of the Taluq Co-operative Unions were in an unsatisfactory state owing to the fact that a majority of the membership represented non-agricultural interests and the control of the Unions was vested in the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation through its Taluq Corporation Officers who acted as their managers. To remove these anomalies by making the Taluq Co-operative Unions representative of agricultural interest and making the Unions independent of a centralised control,

a true apex was organised on co-operative principles, controlled and financed by the Unions and serving as a wholesale supply and marketing organisation.

A comprehensive scheme was, therefore, drawn up to meet these requirements and a bold departure was made from the existing policy. The Unions were reorganised as secondary institutions with the membership of all grain banks and agricultural credit societies, with a majority of their representatives in the Managing Committees of the Taluq Unions, which were re-named as Taluq Agricultural Co-operative Associations—their three main objects being supply, marketing and promotion. The apex of these societies, the Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association, was then organised, its three main functions being the same as those of the Taluq Associations. The scheme envisages the creation of intermediary organisations composed of Taluq Associations at District level called District Co-operative Councils, whose functions will be purely non-commercial, being supervisory, promotional and educational.

To throw off the control of the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation, the Taluq Associations started giving up the agency of controlled foodgrains.

Along with the reorganisation of the Agricultural Movement, the organisation of the second most important industry in the State, *i.e.*, the hand-loom weaving industry, was also undertaken on co-operative lines. The Textile Commissioner made allocations of yarn to Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Registration of Weavers' Societies, therefore, composed only of weavers, was taken up at centres which were privately operated. At the same time, older Weavers' Societies, some of which were functioning and some were dormant, were given quotas of yarn and were revived again.

6. FORESTS

The net increase in the forest areas under the control of the Forest Department in 1949 and 1950 was 168.96 and 199.52 sq. miles respectively.

Reserved Forest.—Due to the disturbed conditions in most of the Forest Divisions at the commencement of the year, a poor out turn of only 19 blocks comprising an area of 19.08 sq. miles were notified under reserved

forests, as against 51 blocks with an area of 263.22 sq. miles in the previous year. Total area of reserved forest at the close of the year was 5074.51 sq. miles which form 52.73% of the total forest area. Similarly by March, 1950, the reserved forests had been 5104 sq. miles showing an increase of 29.49 sq. miles over the previous year.

Protected Forests.—The total area under protected forests was 3869.36 sq. miles as against 3866.59 sq. miles of the previous year. 81.63% of the protected forests has been notified under section 4, pending sanction or settlement, leaving a balance of 18.37 to be notified. In 1950, there has been an increase of 37.07 sq. miles.

Open or Unclassed Forests.—The total area of open or unclassified forest was 680.08 sq. miles against 532.97 sq. miles of the last year which is due to rectification of areas and the amalgamation of Sarf-e-Khas areas.

Forest Settlement.— Under section 19 of the Forest Act, final draft notifications of 48 blocks (679.71 sq. miles) were pending sanction at the commencement of the year. Out of this, 19.08 sq. miles were notified under section 19 as reserved forests and 0.99 miles were excluded in settlement, leaving a balance of 29 blocks (659.64 sq. miles) to be settled. Out of the total 178 blocks (2,860 sq. miles), settlements were completed in 21 blocks (360 sq. miles) leaving a balance of 157 blocks (2499.10 sq. miles), which includes Bordi Block—Nirmal Division—in which settlement was indefinitely postponed by Government orders. The expenses of internal and external demarcation of boundaries for 2456.85 sq. miles amounted to Rs. 3,402-8-0 in 1949.

Preparation and Control of Working Plans.—The field works of Mancherial, Medak and Nirmal have been completed and the reports are being submitted to Government. Out of 9454.97 sq. miles of forest area under the control of Forest Department, only 4,633 sq. miles remained under working.

Communications and Buildings.—Due to lack of funds, the total amount spent on the maintenance of roads, buildings and wells, etc., for the year 1948-49 was Rs. 30,865-6-10 as against Rs. 1,01,079-8-10 in the previous

year. The expenditure for the period, October, 1949 to March, 1950 was Rs. 10,476-11-10.

Protection of Forests.—At the beginning of 1948, 2,934 cases of forest offences were pending and to this 4,215 more cases were added during the year. A total of 4,067 cases involving 9,845 persons were dealt with, thus giving an average fine of Rs. 61 per case against Rs. 48 per case of the previous year. From October, 1949 to March, 1950, a total of 1,785 cases were dealt with leaving at the end of March, a balance of 4,081 cases involving 9,313 persons resulting in an average fine of Rs. 51 per case.

Protection from Fire.—Due to the limited provision in the budget in 1948, 612,426 acres were protected against fire at the cost of Rs. 25,432-10-0 as against Rs. 70,568-1-6 of the previous year. Whereas in the half-year budget from October, 1949 to March, 1950, 619,191 acres were protected against fire at a cost of Rs. 9,614.

(a) **Silviculture.**—The four systems of management adopted in the State are simple coppice, coppice with standard, coppice with reserves and improvement felling.

(b) Natural regeneration from seeds is on the whole very poor throughout the State but coppice shoots are fairly well. Artificial regeneration in coupes has not yet been attempted, however, afforestation is being carried out in Karnatak.

(c) **Tending of the Growing Stock:**—Due to the scanty budget allotment, the amount spent on important items such as cleanings and thinnings were Rs. 94-8-0 in 1948, as against Rs. 24,727-7-0 in the previous year. Extensive tending operations are required.

(d) As there was no provision sanctioned in the budget, no work of Research and Experiments was undertaken.

Afforestation.—For the first time, afforestation on a large scale was attempted in Aurangabad and Gulbarga in 1945, but the area in these two divisions is quite inadequate to meet the local requirements. Due to drastic cuts in the budget, this work could not be continued. The nurseries at Raichur, Doulatabad and Bidar were, however, maintained. The total expenditure was

Rs. 3,349-8-0 as against Rs. 11,610-5-10 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction in nurseries. No new nurseries were afforested in 1948 but existing plantations were protected and maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 8,802. Soilworking, weeding, etc., were also carried out. To provide enough and suitable plants for afforesting certain areas, the nurseries were maintained in all afforestation ranges which amounted to Rs. 8,802 as against Rs. 7,738-9-0 of the previous year. In 1950, most of the nurseries were abandoned and the land utilised for growing vegetables under the 'Grow More Food' campaign.

Plantation.—During 1948, due to the change in afforestation methods, 747 acres were planted at a cost of Rs. 8,281-5-4 as against 393 acres at a cost of Rs. 22,991-10-0 in the previous year. The Afforestation Division was shifted to Hyderabad in January, 1950.

Exploitation.—The minor forest produce was sold by auction. The Sirpur Paper Mills was also allowed to extract bamboos from the area leased out to them in Asifabad. Mohwa seeds were collected through the agency of contractors which affected the department as usual. Grazing was allowed in reserved and protected forests, except in areas which were under regeneration. No exploitation was carried out departmentally.

Rights, privileges and free grants.—Free grants of timber were allowed in 1948 to villagers whose houses were burnt by un-social elements or otherwise destroyed by accidental or natural fires amounting to Rs. 2,52,978-6-4 as against Rs. 5,935-6-0, of the previous year. In the year 1949, free grants amounted to Rs. 13,127-15-6. This fall is due to the closing of the rehabilitation work.

The total revenue under major forest produce through all agencies in 1948 was Rs. 50,63,914-5-1 as against Rs. 31,95,499 in the previous year. This increase was due to the collection of last year's outstandings and in 1949, i.e., from October, 1949 to April, 1950 this amounted to Rs. 28,18,326.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure under conservancy, establishment and miscellaneous heads in 1947, 1948 and six months of 1949 are respectively (26,20,736), (24,84,972-8-5) and (11,87,693-3-5) rupees. The considerable reduction in the expenditure of conservancy was a great

set-back to proceed with the normal work resulting in not undertaking any new projects. The increase in establishment charges was due to enhanced pays in accordance with the Pay and Service Commission's recommendations.

Revenue.—There has been a rise in revenue in 1948 which shows a surplus of Rs. 64,42,411 as against Rs. 29,01,572 in the previous year, from October, 1949 to March, 1950, the surplus being Rs. 26,82,565 which shows a decrease in the proportionate revenue which is due to the non-inclusion of revenue from Beedy leaves' auctions. The total outstanding in October, 1948 was Rs. 9,77,651-9-1 out of which Rs. 97,189-18-11 were written off. Including the current demands, the total demands amounted to Rs. 100,72,403-9-8 out of which Rs. 89,27,383-14-3 were recovered, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 11,45,019-11-5, at the end of the year. The total outstanding at the commencement of 1949 (October, 1949) was Rs. 11,45,019-11-5 out of which Rs. 53,250-5-0 were written off. The current demands till March, 1950, amounted to Rs. 46,15,518-12-7 thus making the demands of Rs. 57,07,288-3-0 out of which Rs. 38,69,776-7-3 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 18,37,511-11-9 in March, 1950.

Wild Life.—Due to the defects in existing game rules, 'Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act' has been drafted and awaits sanction. Restriction in issuing gun licences and the withdrawal of firearms helped considerably in restoring wild life.

7. FISHERIES

The Department managed to improve fish production in the State with the existing limited technical staff to a great extent during the period under review. The work so far done included the items like fish breeding, stocking of tanks, collection of fingerlings, supply and sale of fish. The biochemical and botanical operations were also carried out with satisfactory results. To utilise fallow water for fish culture, 15,000 acres of fallow waters in 1948 and 1380 acres in 1949 were surveyed. The biochemical laboratory of the department has prepared glue, gelatine and peptone from fish waste and fish respectively.

The lethal temperature of some air breathing and non-air breathing fishes commonly found in India has been discovered and the thermal strain of such fishes matches favourably with the conditions of heat stroke found in human pyrexia. Murrel is commonly found in Hyderabad waters and attention is focussed towards its development. To develop carp fish in our tanks, one thousand carp fingerlings were imported from Delhi by air which have been reared in the fish farms and they are found to be growing well. Mirror carps were also procured from Ootacamund to establish them in our waters. Two fish farms have been constructed one below Hussainsagar and the other at Himayatsagar to rear and breed the fries and fingerlings and two more fish farms are under construction. Fish fattening experiment was conducted on the Mirror carps in the nurseries of Hussainsagar fish farm. Deep water netting has been started in big reservoirs and fish is obtainable in considerable quantity.

All the tanks and Kuntas located in Hyderabad Nizamabad and Medak districts have been obtained on lease from the Revenue Department on average rentals and rare varieties of fish such as Rohu, Catla and Mirgal are being introduced. 680 tanks in Nizamabad, 571 tanks in Hyderabad and 163 tanks in Medak districts were leased out to the local fishermen and Rs. 33,451 have been collected from them as net income to the Department during the year 1949. It is expected that the Departmental income will increase to Rs. 1,00,000. The sale section working in this Department has sold fish weighing 11,85,610 lbs. in the year 1948-49 and 11,91,766-3 lbs. in the year 1949-50. The Department has so far published 32 publications.

A large aquarium is to be built in the existing office premises and a botanical garden is to be started in the near future below Hussainsagar in the fish farm.

8. MARKETING

The period covers two agricultural years and during the first year the rainfall was about 2 inches above the normal while in the second year, it was 11 inches above the normal. In the first year therefore, the general condition of crops was far from satisfactory and resulted in an all-round decline in the production. While in the second

year, the production of almost all the crops increased as compared to the previous years.

Commodities	Production in thousand tons		Percentage Deviation
	1949-50	1948-49	1948-49
Cotton Bales	278.7	233.6	+ 19.3
Groundnuts	486.6	409.5	+ 19.1
Castor	71.1	58.9	+ 20.9

General Market Situation.—There being no relaxation of control and monopoly purchase orders regarding foodgrains and restrictions on movements of groundnut, groundnut oil and groundnut cake, the markets worked during the period in an abnormal condition. Besides, the Cotton Control Order on movements and prices of Kapas affected arrivals to the extent of 50 per cent. in most of the important markets. Only 51 per cent. of the Kapas produced in the State passed through the regulated markets as against 98 per cent. in the previous years. During the period there was a general rise in prices of all the commodities. The general inflationary tendency became sharpened in the year 1949-50 as will be observed from the following :

Commodities	Prices in O.S. per palla of 120 srs.		
	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
Kapas	Rs. 104	Rs. 78	Rs. 66
Groundnuts	68	52	48
Linseed	71	51	51

Regulated Markets.—The extension of the enforcement of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act continued

during the period to new trade centres. Kamareddi, Bhir, Vikarabad, Bhalki, Tandur, Deglur, Gadwal, Mahboobabad and Mahboobnagar were given regulated markets during the period and thus the total number of regulated markets increased from 42 to 51.

Turnover.—The total turnover of the markets during 1948-49 fell to Rs. 25.99 crores as against Rs. 26.96 in the previous year due to unsatisfactory crop conditions. But, during 1949-50, it amounted to Rs. 33.48 crores.

The Department continued the Marketing Survey of Agricultural Commodities in conjunction with the Government of India and besides surveying new commodities supplied supplementary information about a number of commodities to Delhi.

CHAPTER IX.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

1. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.
2. INDUSTRIAL ADVISER.
3. CENTRAL LABORATORIES FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.
4. INDUSTRIAL TRUST FUND.
5. REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND TRADE MARKS.
6. MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
7. GOVERNMENT PRESS.
8. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
9. FACTORIES AND BOILERS.

CHAPTER IX.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

1. TEXTILE SECTION

From its very inception, the Commerce and Industries Department has given special attention to the Textile Industry which in its importance is next only to Agriculture. The most notable advance made in this direction was the implementation of the Handloom Development Schemes towards the end of 1946. These Schemes consist of eight main and twelve sub-centres working in the districts. The centres function like a co-operative society and assist the weavers by providing them continuous work on wage basis and supplying raw materials. The centres also impart technical assistance and training to the weavers and facilities exist for training of 240 students at these centres. During training each student receives a stipend of Rs. 15 per month. The centres also assist in marketing. Sales amounting to Rs. 1,51,821 have been effected during the period under report.

Hand Spinning Scheme.—With a view to make up the shortage of yarn and in order to encourage the Khadi Industry, a Hand Spinning Scheme was formulated in 1946. Under this scheme, seven centres have been established. The number of spinners engaged is 888 and training has been imparted to 133 persons.

Woollen Industry Scheme.—Prompted by the encouraging result obtained from the working of the Blanket Scheme in manufacturing and supplying large quantities of blankets for defence requirements, the Government had sanctioned a scheme in October, 1946 to promote the cottage woollen industry. Under this scheme two main and five sub-centres have been opened. It is helping greatly the development of the industry.

Sericulture Industry.—To develop sericulture in the rural areas Government have sanctioned a five-year scheme at a cost of Rs. 1,22,500 in the area under the Manair Project as an experimental measure.

Textile Training Centre.—This institution has been in existence from 1930. It is the first of its kind in Hyderabad and in addition to imparting systematic technical training to artisans it undertakes demonstration of improved methods and appliances.

The Textile Training Centre consists of Weaving, Dyeing, Knitting, Rattan, Lacquer, Embroidery, Durries, Wool spinning and Leather-craft. The total number of students who received training in these sections of the centre was 145, and the amount of stipends paid to them varied from Rs. 10 to 20 per month.

Four new testing machines and a microscope have been received recently and they have been installed in the new Textile Testing Room.

The cost of the total production of finished goods in all the sections amounted to Rs. 1,15,124 and total sales of goods amounted to Rs. 73,227 during the period under report.

Textile Designing Scheme.—In view of the important part played by attractive designs and colour schemes in popularising the handloom fabrics, the textile designing scheme was introduced. The designing section is engaged in experimenting with new textile and colour combinations and has been instrumental in introducing certain new textiles and prints which have been popular.

Home Industries Scheme for Women.—Since its inception in 1946, the scheme has rendered valuable social service by providing employment to 600 families at four centres in the city. This scheme has also been instrumental in training a large number of women in useful handicrafts.

Engineering Section.—The Engineering Section of the Directorate renders technical advice and assistance in matters pertaining to the establishment of industrial concerns, inspection of factories, enforcement of factory laws, etc. It also deals with cases for grant of import licences and permits for controlled industrial raw materials.

The work turned out by the Engineering Section during the period under review is as under:—

536 cases of establishment of new factories or extension and alteration of the existing plants and buildings were

dealt with. 512 cases for erection of new factories were recommended to Government, 323 blueprints and plans for the construction of buildings and layout of machinery were designed and executed. In addition to this, assistance was rendered to local industries in connection with the procurement of raw materials and priority recommendations for urgent supply of raw materials were made in 92 cases. During this period, various cases were recommended for grant of import licences for importing raw materials from abroad.

161 cases of grants-in-aid and loans from the Industrial Trust Fund were dealt with in this section. The Industrial Engineer gave opinion on six cases for the grant of patent rights.

Commercial Intelligence Section

The function of the Commercial Intelligence Section is to collect, collate and disseminate industrial statistics and information. Over 400 enquiries received from Central and State Governments as well as private and commercial concerns were dealt with by this section. These enquiries related to general information and statistics pertaining to Commerce and Industries. A large number of notes, reports and articles relating to the industrial, commercial and economic aspects of industrial activity in the State have been prepared. This section also maintains a regular liaison between the activities of various technical and industrial officers of the Department on the one hand and the artisans, industrials and members of public on the other.

The Commercial Intelligence Section has a technical, industrial and commercial library and a reading room. At present, the library contains 5,100 books on various subjects relating to Commerce and Industry.

Tanning Section

Four mobile flaying units have been established to demonstrate to tanners the latest methods for eliminating defects in flaying raw hides and skins.

Out of the six sanctioned sub-tanning units, only three could be established owing to the dearth of qualified technical personnel.

The three model tanning units are operating at Jalna, Mahbubnagar and Siddipet. In these units 57 tanners were trained.

Dyeing and finishing units are operating under the supervision of the Manager, Rural Development Centre, Pattancheru and demonstrations in dyeing and finishing of vegetable and semichrome tanned leathers are now in progress.

A leather goods manufacturing unit has been started at Kabadiguda. Demonstrations in the manufacture of modern design shoes and leather goods are undertaken.

Palm Gur Industry

To develop palm gur industry in Hyderabad State a Palm Gur Development Scheme has been formulated.

Under this scheme, three Palm Gur Centres have been established. Six candidates now undergoing training will be absorbed under the scheme after the completion of their training.

Marketing Section

The Cottage Industries Sales Depot was established in 1930, for marketing of goods of cottage Industries, Institute as well as products of other local cottage industries such as Bidriware, Warangal carpets, Aurangabad Himroo, Karimnagar filigree work, Nirmal toys, Sangareddy Silk and other textile goods, ivory and horn works, buttons, rattan and leather goods and also other artistic goods of local production. It also serves as an agency through which the production of cottage and small-scale industries of Hyderabad State are displayed in exhibitions in foreign countries. During the period under review, the Sales Depot participated in several local exhibitions, as well as exhibitions held in various cities of India and also took part in one foreign fair held at Brussels (Belgium).

The total sales for the period under review amounted to Rs. 4,46,202 as against the purchases amounting to Rs. 4,16,846. Generally the local market was extremely dull which is responsible for low sales of the cottage industries products of the State.

Additional consignments of products have been despatched to New Delhi for sale through the Central Sales

Emporium. Orders have been received for Himroo and Bidriware from overseas Indian Embassies.

Further the Sales Depot has entered into reciprocal arrangements with different State marketing organisations. During this period, more trade enquiries were received than in the past years.

2. INDUSTRIAL ADVISER

Within the period of three months ending December, 1948, the Industrial Adviser inspected more than 26 major industries and submitted reports to Government.

Data regarding the working of 88 medium and large-scale industrial concerns was also collected and tabulated.

Suggestions for the reorganisation of the Hyderabad Tanneries Ltd., Deccan Porcelain and Potteries Ltd., the Taj Glass Works Ltd., were also made.

The Industrial Adviser was nominated as a Member of the following Committees set up by the Government and attended 36 meetings—

1. Sub-Committee of the Government Industrial Trust Fund.
2. Power Co-ordination Committee.
3. Labour Committee regarding retrenchment in various industries.

Quarterly and bi-annual inspection reports of all factories in which either the Government or the Industrial Trust Fund have investments in the form of shares and loans were submitted. In all 38 major industrial concerns situated in various parts of the State were inspected.

Progress Reports of Various Concerns.—The monthly progress reports of the major industries specially those directly managed by the I.T.F. through its Operative Directors were carefully examined and whenever necessary, attention of the factories or Government was drawn to essential points in these reports.

Wherever found necessary arrangements were made to refer problems of the local industries to the Director, Central Laboratories for analysis and research.

Advice regarding new industries and expansion of the existing ones totalling in all 10 concerns, was also given by the Industrial Adviser.

Minor Industries.—The Bidriware and Filigree-ware industries of the State were also examined and suggestions were made regarding their expansion schemes. Advice was also given regarding the disposal of machinery purchased by the Director of Commerce and Industries in this connection.

The Hand-made Paper Industry was also inspected and suggestions were given to the paper-makers for improving the quality of paper.

3. CENTRAL LABORATORIES FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The Research work carried out during the period under report by the Director, assisted by 17 Scientific officers and Research Assistants, is briefly indicated below :—

Investigations were carried out with regard to Custard apple and Ramphal seed oils to convert into edible oils, Alkyed resins, dehydration of castor oil, activation of Hyderabad earths to propose substitutes for imported fuller's earths used for decolourisation of vegetable oils, systematic study of Hyderabad clays for tile making, fire clay refractories from local materials. Investigation on the manufacture of sand lime bricks, fluidisation of coal, setting up of an apparatus for carrying out the synthesis of Methane, development of an experimental technique for studying the combustion of Hyderabad coals in a fuel bed, variation in the motor fuel of Hyderabad, development of Potash industry in Hyderabad, utilisation of coal pyrites, preparation of active charcoal from groundnut husk, manufacture of calcium carbide and bleaching powder, edible salt, preparation of para amine salicylic acid, preparation of fructose from cane sugar, preparation of Analgesics, preparation of quiazanols, studies in Diphenyl series, Lathrus Sativas, extraction of Strichnine from samples of Nux Vomica, extraction of alkaloids from Nux Vomica, preparation and isolation of Lignin from the black liquor of the paper section of the Laboratories, purification of cotton waste, experiments on growth of yeast, experiments on the preparation of furfural from corn cobs and bagasse, determination of pH for best growth and production of large quantities of citric acid

The Trust is administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of (1) The Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Commerce and Industries (Chairman), (2) The Hon'ble Min

for P.W.D., and (3) The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Department, the Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department.

The corpus is invested in shares and debentures of industrial concerns as well as in the shape of loans to joint-stock companies, firms and individuals.

The income is utilised for the development of cottage industries, industrial experiments and exhibitions, industrial investigations and surveys, grants to assist industrial and technical research and scholarships to young men to obtain industrial training in India and abroad.

Since the inception of the Fund, the corpus has increased from Rs. 1,00,00,000 to O.S. Rs. 4,75,13,000 and is invested in gilt-edged securities (of the face-value of O.S. Rs. 1,65,00,000 and I.G. Rs. 62,77,600 equal to O.S. Rs. 75,10,000, total O.S. Rs. 2,40,10,000) and in shares and debentures of joint-stock companies as well as in the shape of loans.

The increase in the corpus is due to the income derived from interest dividends, agency commission and by profit on sale of the shares of joint-stock companies.

The Hon'ble Trustees have also acquired and developed 132 acres of land in Mushirabad for the location of various industries. This scheme has cost the Industrial Trust Fund approximately O.S. Rs. 5,33,105.

The Trust has spent, up to 31st March, 1950, O.S. Rs. 6,40,378 for scholarships to Mulki students for training in the various subjects.

The Trust has spent a sum of O.S. Rs. 18,83,286 for :—

- (1) Improvement and development of small as well as cottage industries,
- (2) Industrial experiments,
- (3) Economic and industrial enquiries and surveys and
- (4) Grants for industrial and technical research.

The following institutions and schemes have been given grants amounting to O.S. Rs. 25,78,616 :—

- (1) Warangal Carpet Factory,
- (2) Weaving Institute, Paithan,
- (3) Gulbarga Sales Depots,

- (4) Karimnagar Sales Depots,
- (5) Village Industries Training Centre (Silk Section)
- (6) Aurangabad Emporium,
- (7) Model Tanneries,
- (8) Fisheries Schemes,
- (9) Handloom Products,
- (10) Rural Welfare Trust,
- (11) Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research,
- (12) Manufacture of Tape,
- (13) Rural Development Centre, Pattancheru,
- (14) Tractor Ploughing at Raichur, etc., etc.

The Managing Agencies of eight industrial concerns are vested in the Industrial Trust Fund.

The Funds of the Trust are invested in the shares of twenty-four joint stock companies and surplus cash balance is invested in gilt-edged securities :—

	O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Hyderabad Government 1st Development Loan $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 1864-69 F.	65,00,000	0	0
(2) Hyderabad Government 2nd Development Loan $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 1865-70 F.	1,00,00,000	0	0
(3) Government of India Funding Loan 3 per cent., 1966-68, face value I.G. Rs. 28,02,600 and ..	38,55,070	6	4
(4) Government of India Funding Loan, 3 per cent., 1970-75, face value I.G. Rs. 34,75,000 ..	41,55,411	7	4
Total O.S. Rs. .	2,40,10,481	13	8

Calls on the following shares have yet to be paid :—

	O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Debonair Limited	50,000	0	0
(2) Hyderabad Laminated Products Ltd.	83,325	0	0
(3) Hyderabad Pictures Ltd. ..	1,25,000	0	0
(4) Hyderabad Tin Products Ltd. ..	25,000	0	0
(5) Salt and Katha Works Ltd. ..	1,00,000	0	0
(6) Sirsilk Limited	13,50,000	0	0

Loans.—On the 1st of October, 1949, investment in loans amounted to O.S. Rs. 1,82,57,349-1-3. During the half-year ending 31st March, 1950, loans were given to four limited concerns to the tune of Rs. 6,84,134-5-4 and Rs. 30,000 to the Hyderabad Karnatak Gram Seva Sangh.

Loans have also been given to 13 joint-stock companies, 2 firms, 5 individuals and to the Director, Commerce and Industries, for Government Sales Depot, Karimnagar, Gold and Silver Filigree works and Bidriware industries.

Investment in loans and advances as on 1st April, 1950, amounted to Rs. 1,87,47,814-14-8.

5. THE REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND TRADE MARKS

With the integration of Hyderabad with the Government of India, the Trade Marks Registry was taken over as part of Bombay Registry from 1st April, 1950.

During the period under report, 4 companies, 6 societies and 106 partnership firms were registered, thus there were 241 companies with an authorized, issued, subscribed and paid up Capital of Rs. 44,86,54,679, Rs. 20,54,30,452, Rs. 17,86,19,662 and Rs. 13,72,39,894 respectively. 116 Societies and 780 partnership firms were at work. The total number of Companies on the roll was 255 out of which 14 companies were struck off the register and declared defunct.

The total number of applications received for grant of Patent was four, of which one case was recommended and the remaining cases were pending consideration. There were 502 applications for Trade Marks registration forwarded to the Bombay Registry, out of which 9 were registered and the rest were under the scrutiny of the Bombay Registry.

During the period under report, 58 companies located in the City and suburbs were inspected and 6 joint-stock companies were prosecuted for default of non-filing of statutory returns. Out of these 4 cases were decided and 2 were pending decision in the City Criminal Court.

The total income of the Department in respect of registration and filing fees of Memoranda and other statutory documents aggregated to O.S. Rs. 5,626-10-0.

6. MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The disturbed conditions prevailing prior to the period under report had an adverse effect on the mining activities in the State. The coal mines had to close down several days for want of essential supplies. The progress of work in the Hutti Gold Mines was hampered as overhauls of plant and machinery were held up. Graphite, mica and other mines in Warangal and Nalgonda Districts remained idle throughout the year.

In view of Government's decision vesting all mineral rights with the Mines Department, and also due to the abolishing of Jagirs, the control over all mineral concessions in Jagir areas is to be transferred to the Mines Department. With the taking over of the Sarf-i-Khas administration by the Government in February, 1949, the control over all mines and quarries including Shahabad stone quarries in these areas, were transferred to Mines Department. It has added 20 new quarries of different minerals under the direct administration of the Department, producing an additional revenue of about Rs. 1.81 lakhs.

The following Regulations and Rules were passed during the period under report :—

1. The Hyderabad Mines Regulation No. XVIII of 1950.
2. The Hyderabad Prevention of Thefts from Gold Mines Regulation No. XXIII of 1950.
3. Amendments to the Rules Regulating the grant of Mining concessions.

15 Certificates of Approval were granted and 2 renewed under the new rules.

There were 19 mining leases, 2 prospecting licenses and 78 quarries under operation in 1958 F.; covering an area of about 568,299 acres as compared with 17 mining leases, 2 prospecting licenses and 54 quarries in 1957 F. 10 more mining leases, 1 prospecting licence and 151 quarry leases were granted during the period, October, 1949-March, 1950. A mining lease for clay and one for gold in Hutti was granted to Hyderabad Gold Mines Co., Ltd., in March, 1949, and another for coal in April, 1949, in Yellandu Taluq (a part of the old Singareni fields) was granted in favour of the Singareni Collieries.

Coal.—The output of coal from all the collieries in Hyderabad during 1949 was 1,092,436 tons as against 1,069,536 tons in 1948. There was a decrease of 94,141 tons or 8 per cent. in 1948, for the first time since 1944, when output reached the lowest. Coal production has been showing a continued improvement since 1944, the year when Government purchased the rights of the Hyderabad Deccan Co., and acquired a controlling interest in the Singareni Collieries Co.

The daily average number of persons employed on coal mines was 16,693 in 1949 as compared with 16,267 in 1948 and 20,123 in 1947. Of these, 9,628 worked underground and 7,065 on surface.

The average output of coal per person employed at the different coalfields in the State during 1948 was 121.41 tons per person employed underground and 65.75 tons per person employed on surface and underground, as compared with 98.56 tons and 57.79 tons respectively in 1947. It is interesting to find from the figures for the last 10 years that there has been a marked increase in efficiency with decreasing labour force.

The total number of accidents at the Collieries was 49 in 1949, 3 more than 1948. There were 28 fatal accidents in 1949 which number is 5 more than in 1948, but the total number killed was 7 less than in the previous year. There was considerable increase in the rates of wages of colliery labour in 1948-49, as a result of implementation of the Jadhav Committee recommendations, which also went a long way to improve the general working conditions of the labour.

Gold.—The gold mining operation at Hutti so far carried out by the Government through Hyderabad Gold Development was taken over by the Hyderabad Gold Mines Co., Ltd., with Messrs. John Taylor and Sons as Managers. Good Reserves of payable ore have been located in the "Village" and "Main" mines and extensions of ancient working for gold have been made. The old mill tailings are estimated to contain considerable gold which can be profitably extracted. Crushing began at Hutti in September, 1948, and up to the end of the year, 384.19 fine ounces of gold were extracted valued at Rs. 1,86,327. 9,127 tons of Gold ore were

crushed during 1949 producing 3155.6 fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 11,09,172.

Shahabad Stone Quarries.—There were 88 Shahabad Stone quarry leases current in 1949 with 109 quarries as against 28 leases with 36 quarries in the previous year when there was an output of 2,668,900 sq.ft. of flagstones and 366,945 c.ft. of building stones. There was an output of 2,668,900 sq.ft. of flagstones and 366,943 c.ft. of building stones in 1948-49. Due to poor demand, the Shahabad stone trade was slack and prices depreciated considerably.

Cement.—During 1948, the Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., manufactured 1,23,697 tons of cement at Shahabad yielding a royalty of I.G. Rs. 92,77,28,128 whereas it was 1,69,640 tons of cement yielding a royalty of I.G. Rs. 1,27,230 in 1949, recording an increase of 45,943 tons in the output.

Clays.—Seven quarry leases for clay, 6 in Asifabad and 1 in Bidar Taluq were in force during the year, but work was in progress at only 4 places, producing 2,439 tons of clay in 1948 and 1,873 tons of clay in 1949.

Graphite and mica.—The graphite mines in Paloncha Taluq and mica mines in Madhira Taluq remained closed in 1948 due to the disturbed conditions prevailing in those parts. The graphite mining lease in Paloncha expired in July, 1949. Some development work was conducted in the mica mines at Gokawaram at Koppalbandam in Madhira Taluq.

Marble and Ochre.—The marble quarries at Munditog and Jestaipalli in Yellandu Taluq and ochre quarries at Seikapur, Bidar Taluq, remained idle during the year. About 10 tons of good deep red marketable material was extracted from the Seikapur ochre quarries.

Building Stone, etc.—Twelve licenses for quarrying building stones (9 Deccan Trap and 3 granite) were in operation. 16 granite quarries were leased out in 1949 as against 3 in 1948.

Other Quarries.—The Sirpur Paper Mills extracted 1,008 c.ft. of steatite from Nittur quarry in Peddapalliarea. Three areas were leased out for mill stones (quartzites), and permission was granted in three other for burning lime.

A quarry lease to extract quartz near Kukatpalli was granted to Messrs. Taj Glass Works. The sand areas of the Moosi River which were auctioned for the first time by the Department after the transfer from Sarf-i-Khas fetched Rs. 1.24 lakhs as against Rs. 77,000 in the previous year.

Total Income.—Total receipts of the Department were O.S. Rs. 7,25,186 in 1949 as against Rs. 7,69,369 in 1948.

Geological Survey.—The Hyderabad Geological Survey performs all the normal duties of a Geological Survey Department as well as the work of a Department of Minerals. The functions of the Department are mostly of a practical character including besides preparation of a geological map of Hyderabad, mineral exploration and development, assessment of ground water supplies, and investigations of various problems of engineering geology.

The Department has so far completed survey and mapping of about 50,500 sq. miles of the country considerably more than half of the State and examined its mineral possibilities. Systematic geological survey was continued in Medak, Bidar, and Mahbubnagar Districts and about 2,131 sq. miles of new country was geologically examined and mapped. The survey work was greatly hampered due to the unsafe and disturbed conditions prevailing at the time in the interior of the Districts, and work could not be pushed through according to programme.

Limestone areas in Godavari Valley and Alampur Taluq were examined to determine their suitability for cement manufacture.

A coloured geological map of the State on the scale of 1" to 32 miles and the Journal Hyderabad Geological Survey, Vol. 2, Part 2 and the Annual Reports were published.

Technical advice and information regarding the geology and mineral occurrences in the State were furnished to Government Departments and private persons both within and outside the State.

7. GOVERNMENT PRESS

Amalgamation of Departmental Presses.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Technical Committee it was decided to centralise the Departmental presses under the Government Printing Department and in January, 1949, the following presses were merged with the Printing Department :

1. I-G. Police Press.
2. City Police Press.
3. Legislative Department Press, and
4. Political Department Press.

Merger of other departmental presses was, however, held in abeyance. In order to examine the entire working of the presses the services of Mr. C. J. Saldanha, Superintendent of Press, Bombay, were availed of, who examined all the matters connected with the Press and submitted his recommendations which are under the consideration of Government.

Government decided to hand over to Press, the Security Press Building which had been constructed chiefly for printing the currency notes. The shifting of the machinery and plant from the present premises to the new building will be taken up as soon as suitable alterations in the building are made.

Canteen.—In order to provide accommodation for the Press employees to take their meals during the mid-day recess, a temporary canteen building costing nearly Rs. 5,000 has been constructed near the present premises.

Employees' Union.—An Union of the Government Press employees was formed and Government recognized the Union in September, 1949 subject to certain terms and conditions.

Strike.—A strike sponsored by the Mazdoor Sangh was staged in January, 1950, for 20 days, in which employees of the Department also participated. The Department was, however, able to undertake urgent and immediate printing work of Government with the services of such employees who did not go on strike and with the

help of private presses whenever taking such help was found necessary. The strike was called off on 30th January, 1950.

Stationery

Purchase.—During the year, the Stationery Committee held 13 meetings and during the following half-year up to end of January, 1950, six more meetings were held.

With effect from 1st February, 1950, it was decided to purchase all stores through the Director of Commerce and Industries. The decision brought about a change in the purchase policy itself which is mentioned elsewhere.

The details of the purchase were as follows :—

	for the year	for 6 months
Oct. 1948 to Oct. 1949,	Oct. 1949 to March 1950.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Supplies	19,10,196	7,97,766
Supplies made but bills awaited ..	1,05,386	..
Railway freight	14,861	23,784
Customs	15,920	11,139
Incidental charges	2,037	2,496
Total ..	20,48,400	8,25,185

From the above figures it would be seen that the total purchases amounted to Rs. 20,48,400 as against the previous year's figure of Rs. 22,95,592. .

Sales.—The sales account was as follows :

	Rs.
Sales for the year 'Oct. 1948 to Sept. 1949' ..	20,90,370
Less returns	60,587
Total ..	20,29,783
Sales for six months 'Oct. 1949 to March 1950' ..	11,61,219
Less returns	1,01,100
Total ..	10,60,119

The net sale for the year Oct. 1948 to Sept. 1949 was Rs. 20,29,783 as against the net sale of Rs. 20,59,748 for the previous year.

The balance of stock on 30th September, 1950 was Rs. 9,96,918 and on 31st March, 1950, Rs. 9,03,503 as against the previous year's figure of Rs. 9,94,675.

No-stock Certificate.—During the year Oct. 1948 to Sept. 1949 the certificates issued were to the extent of Rs. 74,086 and for six months 'Oct. 1949 to March 1950, Rs. 19,119, as against Rs. 1,32,506 of the previous year.

Publication Bureau.

Sale of forms.—The sales for the year 'Oct. 1948 to Sept. 1949' were Rs. 2,06,542-14-2 as against the previous year's figure of Rs. 2,41,812.

Currency.

Out turn.—The out turn of one-rupee currency notes during the year showed an improvement over that of last year. It was possible to print 3,84,61,080 pieces as against 1,59,89,568 in the previous year.

The number of notes delivered to the Mint Department for cutting and numbering totalled 3,53,37,064 pieces. The stock of notes on 30-12-1958 F., was 40,10,664.

Half-yearly out turn.—The production of one-rupee notes was not satisfactory owing to the non-availability of paper. The number of notes delivered to the Mint for cutting and numbering totalled 1,59,04,000 pieces. The stock of notes on 31-3-1950 was 3,14,944 pieces.

Expenditure.—The capital expenditure during the year Oct. 1948 to Sept. 1949 Rs. 1,379 and the recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,69,363-9-7. After deducting expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,69,363-9-7. After deducting a sum of Rs. 48,172-15-0 being the cost of paper and sundries the net total expenditure of the Department stood at Rs. 2,22,569-5-1 as against Rs. 1,60,789-18-2 in the previous year. Spread over the total of notes printed in 1958 F., the cost of printing 1,000 notes was Rs. 5-12-7 as against Rs. 10-1-0 last year.

Half-yearly expenditure.—No capital expenditure was incurred during this period. The running expenditure

of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,17,572. After deducting a sum of Rs. 39,457 being the cost of paper and sundries the net total expenditure of the Department stood at Rs. 78,115. Spread over the total of notes printed during the six months 1-10-1949 to 31-3-1950 the cost for printing 1,000 notes works out to Rs. 6-5-0.

THE CENTRAL STORES PURCHASE DEPARTMENT

The Central Stores Purchase Department was created in 1947 so that the Stores required for the Public Services could be purchased by a Central agency to ensure the utmost economy possible. It was also envisaged that compatible with economy and quality, local and Indian enterprises were to be supported and encouraged as a matter of policy. It was intended that the Department should explore all possibilities of indigenous sources of supply, find out the difficulties or deficiencies in the local manufacture and say, generally, how these could be removed.

In April, 1949, the set up of the Department was modified and brought under the charge of a Controller who was also appointed as Local Officer, for the purchase of stores from the Army Surplus Disposals, Government of India in September, 1949.

The Central Stores Purchase Department was merged into the Office of the Director, Commerce & Industries, as a separate branch on 1st February, 1950.

The value of orders placed with various suppliers for the period from 1st February, 1950, to 31st March, 1950 amounted to Rs. 6,12,989. During the period under report 491 indents were received, 419 were executed and 72 indents were pending.

Registration of Firms, etc.—During the period under report 776 firms were provisionally registered as approved contractors in the Purchase Registers.

In regard to the inspection of samples tendered by the firms, the Department took the assistance of Technical Experts and every important purchase was made after consulting the indenting Department.

As far as possible encouragement to local industries with particular reference to Cottage Industries was

given. This can be seen from the fact that about 40 per cent. of the total orders were placed with local industries.

8. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The activities of this Department were limited to the Municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad from 17th September, 1948, to 1st September, 1949, when the Weights and Measures Act, 1356 F., was enforced in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Six sub-offices of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures were established ; four in the city of Hyderabad and two in Secunderabad.

With effect from 1st March, 1950, the Weights and Measures Act was enforced in the Districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Nizamabad and Hyderabad with two sub-offices of Inspector of Weights and Measures in each District.

Formation of Laboratories.—A Central Laboratory was established at the Head Office which started functioning from 1st October, 1949.

All licensed manufacturers residing in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were asked to bring their articles for stamping to this laboratory.

From the month of March, 1950, four more laboratories were established at the Districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Nizamabad and Raichur.

Equipment of Laboratories.—Owing to the revised and late issue of the Budget for 1358 F., orders for the supply of different necessary standards, etc., could not be placed in time and as such the sanctioned grant could not be fully utilized during 1358 F. In this connection it may be stated that the required standards, etc., are not readily available in the market and orders have to be placed for their manufacture and supply.

Grant of Licences.—During the period under review 23 licences were granted to manufacturers, 9 to dealers and 13 to repairers.

9. FACTORIES AND BOILERS.

The report deals with the working of the Hyderabad State Boiler and Machinery Act of 1341 F. (1932), and

with the working of the Hyderabad Factories Regulation of 1353 F. (1944).

During the year beginning October, 1948 to September, 1949, the number of Factories on the register increased from 765 to 804 and the daily average number of workers employed increased from 59,188 to 61,217.

The number of boilers on the register at the end of the period under report was 679 as against 662 at the end of the preceding year, and of the 679 boilers on the register 454 were inspected during the year. 210 boilers were tested hydraulically and 76 were inspected more than once. Boilers of the Public Works Department will in future be inspected by the establishment of the Chief Inspector.

The total inspection and registration fees and travelling allowance charges collected during the year were O.S. Rs. 35,707-15-6.

Out of 804 factories on the register 638 worked during the year and the others remained closed. Of those that worked 504 were non-seasonal factories and 134 seasonal, 473 factories were inspected, 239 once, 155 twice and 79 more than twice. The Labour Welfare Officers also inspected the factories in their respective jurisdictions as additional Inspectors.

During the year the Chief Adviser of Factories, Government of India and his Deputies were notified as Inspectors under the Hyderabad Factories Regulation.

The total number of accidents reported was 1,815 out of which 1,173 were minor, 136 serious and 6 fatal.

CHAPTER X.—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY & OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

1. ROADS AND BUILDINGS, WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE.
2. IRRIGATION.
3. CAPITAL WORKS.
4. HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES.
5. THERMAL POWER SCHEMES.
6. ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.
7. SURVEYS.
8. ENGINEERING RESEARCH.

CHAPTER X.—IRRIGATION ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Buildings, Water Works and Drainage

1. Owing to disturbed conditions in some of the Districts and the scarcity of certain controlled materials, there was practically a lull in the activities of the Department in the first few months after September, 1948. Normal conditions were, however, restored later followed by the integration of the financial year of the State with Indian from 1st April, 1950. Twenty-six new road works were in progress during the period under review and the total mileage of roads under maintenance was 5467 miles. Fifteen new public buildings were in progress during this period.

Water Works.

2. The remodelling scheme of the Hyderabad Water Works, the construction of R.G. Filters for Himayatsagar system at Mir Alam and the special repairs to Osman-sagar Conduit were some of the important schemes that were in progress during the period under review.

Drainage.

3. Works on the drainage project of the City, remodelling the Sultan Bazar Drainage works, the Drainage outfall between Secunderabad and Hyderabad and the Drainage Scheme of Industrial Area were some of the noteworthy works in progress during the period.

Famine Works.

4. Thirty-one road works and one building scheme were in progress.

2. IRRIGATION.

5. (i) **Nizamsagar Project.**—The irrigation under the Nizamsagar Project, started in 1931, was not up to the anticipated forecast. With a view to improving the main canal and distributaries and to reduce the wastage, and to provide facilities to the ryots for easy transport of produce and to arrange for the speedy conversion of

all suitable dry areas under the project into wet, Government had sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for 10 years and placed the grant under the control of the Nizamsagar Development Board. For this purpose later the post of Chief Engineer was sanctioned in 1948 but in 1949 the status of the Commissioner was revised to that of a Superintending Engineer. The schemes undertaken for the development of the Nizamsagar area were: a programme of 270 miles of roads to be constructed in the ayacut, providing office building and 769 quarters for low-paid canal staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.15 lakhs (canal colonies), construction of agricultural building at Rudrur, costing 3.25 lakhs, construction of field channels costing Rs. 9,482 remodelling of distributaries and main canal, undertaking measures to combat the malaria epidemic. In addition to this, surveys were carried out to increase the carrying capacity of the main canal by raising its banks in places by about two feet.

(ii) **Irrigation Normal.**—Particulars showing the number of works and expenditure incurred chargeable to revenue are given below. The figures relate to the 6 months from 1st October 1949 to the end of April 1950.

Sl. No.	Name of Division	No. of original tanks restored	No. of tanks maintained	Special repairs to tanks	Amount in lakhs Rs.
1	Warangal ..	55	662	99	3.97
2	Karimnagar ..	43	145	72	2.03
3	Nalgonda ..	94	154	87	3.98
4	Adilabad ..	3	64	3	0.88
5	Gulbarga ..	3	50	11	0.37
6	Raichur ..	11	24	13	0.41
7	Medak ..	99	75	102	1.80
8	Mahboobnagar ..	6	116	78	1.81
9	Nanded ..	4	2	10	0.13
10	Nizamabad ..	12	154	5	0.74

The following were the more important major works handled under the normal irrigation during the period under report :—

(1) Chegaon Project in the Karimnagar District estimated to cost 4.14 lakhs, commanding an *ayacut* of 1,000 acres was completed.

(2) Yakinpur Project in the Karimnagar District costing Rs. 2.18 lakhs was in progress.

(3) Mandiram large tank costing 1.06 lakhs was nearing completion and Abi cultivation to the extent of 800 acres was done.

(4) Large tank, Gagilapur estimated to cost Rs. 3.18 lakhs was in progress.

(5) Peddacheroo, Akkannavari Lingottam costing Rs. 1.21 lakhs was in progress in the Nalgonda District.

(iii) Minor Irrigation Projects.

(a) Lankasagar Project, Warangal District.

Amount of estimate .. Rs. 16.22 lakhs.

Proposed Irrigation .. 2,400 acres Abi
560 acres Tabi

Revenue Forecast .. Rs. 29,760

The work was in progress

(b) Manair Project.

Amount of estimate .. 113.95 lakhs.

The work was in progress and water was let out and irrigation was done under the first seven miles of the canal.

(c) Koilsagar Project, Mahboobnagar District.

Amount of estimate .. 73.60 lakhs.

Proposed Irrigation .. 10,300 acres.

The work was in progress.

(d) Bensura Project, Bhir District Division.

Amount of estimate .. 66.10 lakhs.

Proposed irrigation .. 8,300 acres.

Revenue forecast .. Rs. 65,232

This will also supply water to Bhir town—the work is in progress.

3. CAPITAL WORKS.

Tungabhadra Project.—The excavation work of the foundation to the depth of over 45 ft. below the river-bed was completed. The work was inspected by Shri A. N. Khosla, Chairman, C.W.I.N.C., and by the Hon'ble N.V.

Gadgil, Minister, Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, in 1949. During the period under report about 6,46,430 c.ft. of masonry was completed. The expenditure on the dam and the allied works was Rs. 96,61,324. The construction of a bridge of 62 spans $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. across the Tungabhadra was also in progress. Lime and surkhi required for the works were manufactured departmentally. Excavation of the canal was in full swing and steady progress was maintained. The total expenditure incurred on the canal works was Rs. 73,73,330.

Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.—Side by side with the Tungabhadra Project, the work on the Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme, consisting of putting up coffer dams, was taken on hand and has been in progress. The excavation of canal under this scheme also progressed satisfactorily. The total expenditure incurred on this project was Rs. 41,90,994.

Godavari North Canal Project.—The construction of a part of this project consisting of a Reservoir on the Kadam river and a canal therefrom for a length of 80 miles to irrigate about 1,97,000 acres of land was taken on hand. Excavation of foundation was completed and masonry work started on the flanks of this Reservoir. In the river portion, construction of coffer dams was also completed. The expenditure on the dam and the canal was Rs. 38,19,984.

Buildings.

Twenty building works relating to different departments of the State were either in progress or completed during the period under review.

4. HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES.

Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Scheme (Civil Works).—The sanctioned estimate of cost for this scheme was Rs. 41.61 lakhs which is being revised for Rs. 67.89 lakhs. The main features of the scheme are construction of a power-house, and also of a workshop, radiophone. The work is being carried out departmentally on petty contract system and steady progress is being kept up.

Nizamsagar Hydro-scheme (Electric Works).—This comprises of the erection of a generating plant and laying transmission lines. The estimated cost of these is

Rs. 82.10 lakhs and 57.18 lakhs respectively according to the revised estimates.

5. THERMAL POWER SCHEMES.

Azamabad Thermal Power Schemes.—The work of construction of the Power House at Ramagundam was entrusted to Messrs. Hyderabad Construction Company. A temporary workshop was also transferred to Ramagundam to help the Company in the construction of the Power House. The survey work of the 66 KV. lines route between Azamabad and Hanamkonda has been completed.

A Nursery Power Generating Station was installed at Azamabad Colony to provide lighting to the colony. The electrification of Karimnagar also is being taken up under these Nursery Power Schemes.

District Power Schemes.—Schemes for the electrification under Government control in Jalna, Gulbarga, Purna, Parbhani, Manwath, Sailu, Pathri and Nizamabad Power House extension were prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. Supply of electricity to Raichur, Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Yadgir, Narayanpet, Warangal, Nanded, Gulbarga, Yellandu and Ananthgiri continued either from the electricity produced by the Government installations or purchased from private enterprise. For the electrification of Khammam a 50 KV. set has been installed.

6. ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

There is nothing important to mention under this head excepting some replacement of old machinery, such as removing 40,000 lbs./Hr. Turbofeed pumps by installing two new ones of 75,000 lbs./Hr. in the Power Station at Hyderabad. In the period under review only one sub-station was constructed, and put on commission thus bringing the total number of sub-stations to and pole transformers to 37. Cables of various sizes measuring 0.282 miles were also laid as also overhead lines measuring 9.824 miles were erected. The total number of connections given during this year was 1021. Three lathes and spot welders have been added to the equipment of the workshop.

7. SURVEYS.

The important surveys and investigations during the period under report are listed below :—

1. 4 major distributaries of the Godavary South Bank Canal—120 miles in length.

2. A pick-up dam below the Kishtapuram Reservoir and realignment of the canals—20 miles.

3. Bhima Project with canal 114 miles long to command an area of 2,70,000 acres.

4. Purna Project and a canal under it for 78 miles long.

5. Construction of roads in the Azamabad Industrial Town, 20 miles long.

6. Devanoor reservoir for augmenting the Water Supply to the City.

7. Reservoir across Chikli Vagu to supply water to the Sirpur Paper Mills.

8. Storage Reservoir across the Ralla Vagu at Mancherial—25 miles.

9. Surveys on 14 medium size irrigation projects estimated to cost Rs. 700 lakhs approximately were surveyed or investigated and estimates of some of them have already been sent to Government for sanction.

10. Surveys of 522 tanks and canals.

11. 303 miles of new roads were surveyed during the period.

12. The surveys of Nizamsagar-Hyderabad 66 KV. double circuit lines 75 miles long were done. Preliminary surveys of the Tr. lines from Devanoor to Papannapet was also done. Preliminary surveys of Tungabhadra, Raichur 66/132 KV. lines 125 miles long were completed. Survey of II KV. line from Tungabhadra to Sivapur and preliminary investigation of power development of 4 canal drops were also drawn up. Preliminary survey of 66 KV. line from Ramagundam to Gydiseralā was also done.

8. ENGINEERING RESEARCH.

From their inception the Research Laboratories are worked with a two-fold purpose : first to solve the specific

problems of all the Engineering Departments of the State and second to carry out "Research for the Masses" including investigations for improving the living conditions of the common people by means of simple, scientific, efficient and economical methods within the range of our people in the villages. The Executive Board of the Laboratories has now been designated as "The Governing Body."

In order to co-ordinate the requirements of all the Engineering Departments of the State and associate their technical Heads, an "Engineering Research Committee" has been formed, which has been named. "The Board of Engineering Research."

On the Irrigation side successful experiments were carried out with regard to the suitable profile of spillways and protective works for the Manair. A new type of dissipator was evolved for the Koilsagar.—Basic studies were made with regard to the formula for determining the discharge over submerged weirs of Rajol bunda Diversion Scheme, and investigations were undertaken for finding out a suitable mixture of locally available morum and B.C. soil for breach filling of earthen dams.

Water Supply.—Experiments for the surplus weir design with a co-efficient of 4.5 with a head of 4 ft. for Wohar Tank and a co-efficient of 4.6 under a head of 5 ft. for Bhosga Tank were conducted.

A good deal of attention has been paid towards Public Health Engineering to develop simple insulation methods by the use of paddy husk and groundnut shells, which are now being thrown away as refuse or burnt. The development of a smokeless *chula* which is not only scientific but also simple and within the range of the poor is another achievement of these laboratories.

CHAPTER XI.—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

1. SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.
2. PROCUREMENT.
3. FOOD CONTROL.
4. IMPORT AND EXPORT.
5. CO-OPERATIVE, AGRICULTURAL AND MARKETING DEVELOPMENT FUND.
6. GODOWN TRUST.
7. THE HYDERABAD CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.
8. RATIONING.
9. TEXTILE DEPARTMENT.
10. COTTON CONTROL.

CHAPTER XI.—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

1. SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Reorganization of Supply Department.—The Supply Department was reorganized in the year under review. One gazetted post of (300-600) and ten non-gazetted posts have been retrenched. The post of Director of Food was also retrenched and a new post of Supply Commissioner was created for improving procurement and to combat hoarding and smuggling from the border of the State.

Non-official Co-operation.—To enlist further non-official co-operation in food matters, the non-official Food Advisory Committees at the headquarter of the State and in the districts, taluqas and villages were reconstituted. All members of the primary committees were elected by public bodies, and these committees in turn elected from among themselves one representative from each district as Member of the Central Food Advisory Council which included representatives from the City and also Official Members.

New Levy Scheme.—In the year 1948-49, Hyderabad State accepted in principle the Monopoly-cum-Levy Scheme on the lines of Bombay, with some changes so as to suit local conditions.

Basically the Bombay Grain Levy Scheme is designed to purchase compulsorily from the cultivators, prescribed quantities of foodgrains. The quantity demanded under the levy is related to the estimated produce of the cultivators' holding which in turn depends on :—

- (i) The area of holding under foodgrains.
- (ii) The quality of soil.
- (iii) The nature of the current season.

The levy demand is so graduated that all cultivators whose produce is estimated at $27\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of cereal foodgrains are totally exempted; while in the case of those producing more than $27\frac{1}{2}$ maunds a progressively increasing proportion of surplus over $27\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of cereal foodgrains is demanded under the levy.

Under the old system, levy was collected at a flat rate from small and big cultivators. This was undesirable as large supplies were invariably left with big khatedars. It also offered inducement to cultivators to grow uncontrolled foodcrops, or cash crops rather than leviable foodgrains.

The new system is now working fairly satisfactorily though it has yet to fulfil the demand of the cultivators and Government requirements.

2. PROCUREMENT.

During the year under report, procurement of foodgrains continued both under levy and under voluntary purchases. Foodgrains collected during period September 1948 to September, 1949 were the 32,51,000 maunds and during October, 1949 to March, 1950, 19,69,000 maunds. Thus the total collection of clean cereal foodgrains during the period under report amounted to 52,20,000 maunds.

Import under Basic Plan.—The Government of India allotted 100,000 tons of foodgrains to Hyderabad State in 1949, out of which 98,330 tons were received by the end of December, 1949. But for 1950, the Government of India allotted only 94,932 tons of foodgrains out of which 5,042 tons were received up to March, 1950.

Levy and Purchase Prices and Bonus.—The levy and purchase prices of foodgrains during the year 1949-50 were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Jowar	..30	0	0	per palla of 120
Berari and Mahori				seers.
Jowar	25	8	0	do
Bajra	..25	0	0	do
Maize	..23	0	0	do
Yellow Jowar	..22	8	0	do
Ragi-Lachna				
Sawan and other millets	22	0	0	do
Mota Paddy	..25	12	0	do
Khichdi Paddy	..29	4	0	do
Mota Rice	..38	0	0	do
Khichdi Rice	..44	0	0	do

The following commission was granted on voluntary purchases of principal foodgrains by H.C.C.C.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Wheat	1	8	0 per palla
Paddy	2	0	0 do
Jowar	1	0	0 do

3. FOOD CONTROL.

The following new food control orders were promulgated during the year :

1. Hyderabad State Foodgrains Levy Order,
2. Foodgrains (Regulation of Movement and Sale)—Order,
3. Flour Mills Licensing Order,
4. Essential Articles (Rural Area) Distribution Order,
5. Austerity Order,
6. Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order.

Besides, promulgating the above orders as many as 138 notifications relating to controlled articles were amended and issued by the department during the year under review.

Enforcement.—The City and District Police continued to handle cases pertaining to food offences. In the year under report, 586 cases were prosecuted under the Food Control Orders, out of which 358 cases were decided by the courts and various punishments of fine and imprisonment were awarded. The heaviest punishment awarded by the court was one month rigorous imprisonment and the heaviest fine imposed was Rs. 500.

Issue Prices.—Issue prices of principal foodgrains were enhanced to bring them in level with economic prices and to reduce the cost of subsidy. In spite of this the local subsidy was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 32 lakhs. During the year, Government of India agreed to give subsidies to Hyderabad State on the same lines as for other class 'A' States on the grains imported from abroad. The quota imports from abroad in the calendar year, 1949, was 95,000 tons.

4. IMPORT AND EXPORT.

The export policy adopted by the Supply Department during the period commencing from 1-4-1949 to 31-3-1950 in respect of various commodities was as under :

Pulses.—Owing to unsatisfactory food situation, the ban on the export of moong and tuwar was allowed to continue. No restrictions were, however, imposed on the export of Urad and Lakh, whole and dal, except the surcharge of Rs. 6 per palla.

Oil Seeds.—The area under groundnut steadily decreased from 29 lakhs during 1944, to 16 lakhs acres in 1949-50. The estimated yield was 4.18 lakhs tons. The minimum requirements of the local mills were estimated to be about 4 to 6 lakhs tons groundnut and subsequently it was imperative to impose a ban on the export of groundnut in shell and seed, to avoid a breakdown of the oil industry, but still to conform to Government of India's policy of free movement, a quota of 15,000 tons was allowed for export during the last quarter, 1949, and movement was in progress during the period under review. Groundnut oil was allowed to export freely as the quota fixed was liberal and was never reached. Surcharges on the export of groundnut and groundnut-oil were Rs. 3-6-0 and Rs. 3-14-0 per palla, respectively.

Cotton Seed.—A surplus quota of 30,000 pallas was declared on 5-12-1948 at the beginning of the year and was completely exported by 3-5-1949. Then another quota of 3,00,000 pallas was allotted on 31-12-1949. But it was distributed on quarterly basis of 1,00,000 pallas for each quarter. To enable the Agriculture Department to bring an additional six lakhs acres under cotton crop, a ban was temporarily imposed on 16-2-1950, on the export of the commodity.

Til Seed.—On 12-6-1949, a quota of 50,000 pallas was allowed for export and under this quota til seed moved till the end of the year 1949. In the year 1950, a quota of one lakh pallas was declared open on 1-12-1949 which was completely exported in about 3½ months, thereafter, a ban was imposed on its export from 14-3-1950.

Castor seed, Linseed and their oils were exported without any restrictions.

Restrictions continued on the export and import of the following commodities during the year :—

1. Paddy, Rice including husk.
2. Wheat, including Ata, Rawa, Maida, Sooji and Bhoosa.

3. Jowar including Ata.
4. Bajra including Ata and Bhoosa.
5. Maize including Ata.
6. Minor Millets, Barley, Sawan, Rabi, Lachna,
etc.
7. Gram, including Ata, Dal, Ghoni and Bhoosi.
8. Moate or Matki including Dal, Ata Chuni and
Bhoosi.

Restrictions continued on the export of the following commodities :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Lobha | 6. Tamarind. |
| 2. Ballar. | 7. Onions. |
| 3. Batana. | 8. Garlic. |
| 4. Horse Gram. | 9. Ginger. |
| 5. Chillies (Red and Green) | 10. Copra, its oil and cake. |

The amount of surcharge refunded during the year to parties on unused export permits, issued in previous years after collection of surcharge due on them, amounted to Rs. 5,79,458-13-0 thus bringing the total of the refunded amount to Rs. 8,85,244-15-0.

5. CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL AND MARKETING DEVELOPMENT FUND.

In keeping with the aims and objects of the Fund, *viz.*, Co-operative Agricultural Marketing and Development, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was invested in the construction of godowns in districts. This work was entrusted to the Secretary, Godown Trust and the amount was placed at his disposal.

A loan of Rs. 10 lakhs was advanced to the Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association at 2½ per cent. interest for supply of agricultural iron implements to the cultivators, throughout the State.

A sum of Rs. 4,49,000 was also been advanced to Handloom Weavers' Association for improving the lot of weavers.

The expenditure incurred on the establishment of the Fund including the audit branch was approximately Rs. 80,000.

6. GODOWN TRUST.

The Godown Trust was established in 1944 with a capital of Rs. 63.56 lakhs and with the object of providing facilities for storage of agricultural products at places, where satisfactory storage is not available. So long as

the food controls exist and H.C.C.C. procures and distributes foodgrains on behalf of Government, godowns thus constructed ; will be rented to the H.C.C.C. for the storage of foodgrains.

Godowns of the following categories were taken up by the Godown Trust Fund for construction :—

1. Erection of 75 Twin Nissen Huts.
2. Erection of 40 M.B. Sheds.
3. Erection of 100 Hyderabad Sheds.
4. Construction of 21 Pucca Godowns.
5. Construction of 4 big Pucca Godowns in Hyderabad.
6. The Construction of Approach Roads was also taken up.

Out of the proposed 115 T.N. and M.B. Sheds (capacity being 10,35,000 bags), 112 godowns were completed and used for storage of foodgrains. The construction of the remaining 2 T.N. huts will soon be completed.

It was also proposed to construct 100 Hyderabad Sheds with a total capacity of 150,000 bags. Out of these 75 sheds were completed and made over to the H.C.C.C. The erection of the remaining sheds is in progress.

Four big Pucca Godowns (capacity 100,000 bags) were constructed at Hyderabad and 14 small Pucca Godowns at various places in the State. The construction of the remaining godowns is in progress.

Approach roads to all the godowns were constructed.

7. THE HYDERABAD CO-OPERATIVE COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.

Functions.—The primary functions of the H.C.C.C. are storage and transport of grain and its regional distribution both to the rationed, non-rationed and deficit areas of the State according to the quotas allotted by the Supply Department. The bulk of foodgrains is procured under levy by the Revenue Officials with the help of the supply staff and levy Girdawars of the H.C.C.C. who work directly under the Revenue Officials of the district. Purchases in the open market are made by the H.C.C.C. personnel with the help of the Revenue Officers who alone have to requisition foodgrains.

The following were the quantities of foodgrains purchased in the open market during the year under report :--

Commodity.		Quantity procured in open market purchase in pallas	
1. Paddy	.. ..	1,34,747	(1 palla equals
2. Rice	.. ..	1,331	to 3 Bengal
3. Jowar	.. ..	38,172	maunds).
4. Bajra	.. ..	1,693	
5. Minor Millets	.. ..	821	
6. Wheat	.. ..	215	
Total		1,76,979	

In the beginning, forwarding agents were appointed at the ports of Bombay, Marmagoa and Vizag to arrange for despatches of imported grains on payment of commission which varied from one anna to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund. Subsequently, at the commencement of this year, owing to the ever-rising demands made by the agents, their agencies were abolished and H.C.C.C. officers were made to supervise the work of despatches from the ports. This was found to be economic but it was soon realised that the labour conditions obtaining at the ports and the necessary formalities of deposit, etc., imposed by the foreign railways like B.N.R., for allotment of wagons, necessitated the H.C.C.C. to revise its decision in this regard and it was considered expedient to appoint clearing agents of the Government of India at ports as forwarding agents on behalf of the H.C.C.C. This system was thoroughly examined by the Managing Director during his visit to Vizag and the proposals submitted by him are under consideration of the Government. In order to inspect grains and expedite despatches, a number of officers were deputed to the Punjab, Patiala, Bombay and Vizag.

The internal purchase drive has not been entirely successful this year. Thirty-five agents were appointed but all of them failed to procure the quotas allotted. Some have failed to deposit in the H.C.C.C. godowns the entire stocks purchased by them. Most of the grain was reported to have gone to the black-market.

In order to combat this, inspection parties were deputed to Warangal and other districts. This step proved useful in as much as 831 mds. of paddy, 804 mds. of jawar and 208 mds. of rice were confiscated and taken into the H.C.C.C. godowns in Warangal district. The agencies were cancelled and the D.C.Os. were asked to confiscate the deposits lodged by them. So far about Rs. 1,000 towards deposits have been confiscated.

Procurement.—A number of officers were deputed to Adilabad, Nizamabad and Medak districts to explore possibilities of procurement and help the Revenue Officers in procuring appreciable quantities. As a result of their efforts about 19,550 pallas of paddy and 1,263 pallas of jowar were procured in these districts. A directive was also given to all the District Corporation Officers and Taluqa Corporation Officers to constantly tour in the villages and spot out the hidden stocks of foodgrains illegally preserved by the ryots or stockists and to purchase the same with the help of the Revenue Officers. The Taluqa Corporation Officers and the District Corporation Officers did their best in this direction.

The purchase section of H.C.C.C. also disposed of Government of India Bills amounting to Rs. 8,10,774-13-0. About 98 claims for shortages of grains costing Rs. 24,633-11-7 were preferred with the Railway, out of which 10 cases were decided and a sum of Rs. 896 was realised.

Preservation of Grains. An Entomologist with a band of 6 Zonal Inspectors and 12 Kamgars attended to the scientific preservation of grain both in the districts and in Hyderabad. The Entomologist and the Zonal Inspectors constantly moved in districts taking precautionary measures by applying gammexane and Geigy 33 and giving training to the godown staff in the process of applying the insecticides and other medicines. In Hyderabad, incursion of rats into the godowns is being combated by the plague staff, for which the H.C.C.C. is paying them an allowance for the extra work involved.

The staff attached to the Entomologist section inspected about 28 godowns on an average per month in Hyderabad City. The district godowns were also visited now and then and a total quantity of 80.85 cwts. of gammexane and 17.1 cwts. of Geigy 33 was used so far

in the districts and in Hyderabad. The staff for the preservation of grain was found quite inadequate to cope with the volume of work both in the districts and at Hyderabad, and revised proposals were therefore sent to the Finance Department for an increase in the staff.

Rice Milling.—In the State, 208 mills have been licensed to mill paddy, which is being procured both under the levy and in open market purchases. The millers are paid a commission of Rs. 1 per palla—*konda* and *chitto* being entirely left to the millers. They are required to give a return of approximately 68 per cent. rice.

Very recently the Government of India has proposed to supply dehusked rice with a view to improve the nutritive value of the food supplied to the public. Under this scheme, the millers have only to dehusk paddy and give about 74% *utara* to the H.C.C.C.

Transport Section.—The transport section is entrusted with the integral part of the H.C.C.C. work, viz., movement of foodgrains. There are three types of transports—(1) rail, (2) lorries (R.T.D., H.C.C.C. and private), and (3) carts.

The chief means of transport is by rail. A review of the record reveals that the railway had supplied 1354 wagons on the broad-gauge and 5317 wagons on metre-gauge, totalling 6671 wagons in all and involving transport of nearly 8,20,500 bags.

Originally, H.C.C.C. had no lorries of its own. In the middle of 1356 F., H.C.C.C. purchased 37 lorries to start this section. But as the lorries originally purchased were second-hand, reconditioned trucks of the Army Department, some of them went out of order and by the end of 1357 F., only 25 lorries were in working order. In order to cope with the exigencies of work and in the interest of economy, 10 more new trucks were purchased. Thus, the Road Transport Section operated during the period under review with 35 trucks organised under 3 units.

Private lorries were also engaged after calling for tenders. During 1358 F., the tender rate was $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies per palla per mile in general and 8 pies per palla per mile in some districts. This worked out to Re. 0-9-6 per mile per lorry for a load of 37 bags as against Re. 0-10-0 per mile for a load of 34 bags hitherto paid and resulted in a saving of 4 pies per mile. Besides the savings effected in the lorry rate considerable savings were also effected in the consumption of petrol as on the lorry-mile basis, the contractors in their own interests, were not carrying more than 34 or 37 bags per lorry, while on the palla-mile basis, they were tempted to carry even up to 50 bags to save lorry trips. Thus the petrol requirements were reduced to almost half, that is, during the past 8 months, they were supplied 12,000 gallons as against 25,000 gallons formerly given.

The private lorries were not paid any waiting charges.

Wherever lorries could not be plied, carts were used for the transport of grains from place to place. Carts are engaged on contract basis for the whole year, for which tenders are called for and the rates are approved by the Taluqdars or the Civil Administrators concerned, subject to the confirmation by the head office and the Finance Department.

Disposal Section.—The prospects of brighter procurement, as a result of the satisfactory crop conditions, were frustrated due to the disturbed local conditions and the food position caused considerable anxiety necessitating import of 1,26,421 tons of foodgrains from outside in 1948-49.

The food conditions in some of the districts like Bidar and Osmanabad became alarming and rice, wheat and *kanki* had to be rushed in special lorries to these districts in order to save the food crisis.

The stock of jowar in Hyderabad was very much depleted as enough quantities could not be spared by the normally surplus districts like Osmanabad, Bidar, Parbhani, Nanded and Bhir. *Kanki* had therefore, to be supplemented even in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The year, 1948-49 began with an estimated deficit of 22.5 lakh pallas as shown below :—

(i) Total procurement up to the end of the previous year ..	2,53,460	..
(ii) Estimated procurement up to September, 1949 ..	5,87,876	..
Total ..	8,41,336	
(iii) Stock on hand ..	8,25,119	..
(iv) Monthly consumption ..	3,06,231	
Consumption for 12 months .	36,74,772	
(v) Total of items (ii) & (iii) ..	14,12,995	
	22,61,777	

Deficit.—The deficit continued throughout the year and imported stock of 1,26,421 tons or 12.00 lakh of pallas of foodgrains arranged by the Government of India saved the situation.

During the year, a total stock of 25.5 lakh pallas of staple foodgrains was sold to bona fide consumers through shops licensed under foodgrain control order of 1353 F.

	<i>Pallas</i>
Jowar ..	8,79,040
Wheat ..	3,57,439
Rice ..	8,13,718
Kanki ..	24,378
Maize ..	28,000
Bajra ..	4,51,381

The following stocks of other commodities stored by the H.C.C.C. were also sold through ration shops and the turnover during the year was as under :

	<i>Pallas</i>
Pulses ..	51,997
Barley ..	10,000
Wheat by-products .	2,017
Konda ..	12,891
Cotton seeds ..	3,24,925

Export.—As per orders of the Central Government the H.C.C.C. supplied 1,400 bags of long wheat to the Governments of Travancore, Cochin and Madras, during the year, at the rate of Rs. 70 per palla. A stock of 1,000 pallas of seed jowar was also supplied to the Government of Sourashtra at Rs. 12-8-0 per Bengal maund in exchange for gram.

Further, the H.C.C.C. also supplied a quantity of 6,200 pallas of seed jowar and 1,200 pallas of wheat seed to the Agricultural Department for distribution to the ryots.

A stock of about 14 lakhs of unserviceable Bardana and 99,826 pieces of A.R.P. Bardana were sold by inviting tenders at Rs. 26-4-0 and Rs. 13 per hundred, respectively.

There was little or no profitable business for H.C.C.C. during the year, nor was there any loss in earnings from the sale of indigenous products dealt with by H.C.C.C. A heavy charge in the shape of procurement price had to be paid for foodgrains supplied by the Central Government, although subsidized by them in an appreciable proportion. The loss thus sustained during the year was Rs. 32 lakhs; which was mainly because the commodities thus procured had to be sold at the local issue rates which were invariably lower than procurement prices, sometimes by 25 to 30%.

Prices.—Despite general shortages of foodgrains in the State, the price-level was maintained within the reach of the poor and the following rates ruled during the year, with slight variations at intervals:—

		Rs. a. p.			
Rice Mota	37	0 0	Per palla.
Rice Fine.	57	0 0	„
Wheat	57	0 0	„
Jowar	30	0 0	„
Maize	25	12 0	„

The issue rates of pulses varied from Rs. 41 to Rs. 94 according to variety and quality.

eat was sold at Rs. 120 per palla during the pre-war and the rate crashed down to Rs. 60 per palla the year under review, and this was a special of the year.

8. RATIONING

the period under report, statutory rationing continued to be in force in the following period :

1. Hyderabad City
2. Secunderabad City.
3. Warangal City
4. Khammam Town.
5. Kothagudem Collieries.
6. Bellampalli Collieries.
7. Sasti Collieries.

Extension of Rationing.—Preliminary arrangements were made to introduce rationing in five more districts during 1949, viz., Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Nanded and Adgaon, but owing to the low position of the stocks of grains, statutory rationing was not introduced. A nucleus staff appointed for this purpose was taken over assisting the Civil Administrators in connection with the work of informal rationing in these districts.

Size of Ration.—The size of ration continued to be fixed in accordance with the quantities available for distribution. The total ration for an adult was twelve ounces, i.e., 6 chataks per day and for a child below eight years, it was six ounces per day. In terms of units, an adult gets two units per day and a child one unit.

Supplementary Rations and Protection of vulnerable groups.—Supplementary ration cards for hard manual labour are issued according to the schedule fixed by Government which is based on the system followed in Bombay in this regard. The hard manual workers get eight chataks or 16 ounces per day against the normal ration of 6 chataks or 12 ounces. In the

Collieries areas, however, the quantum of rations was as follows :—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Underground manual workers | Total 24 ozs. per day. |
| Rice | .. 12 oz. per day. |
| Jowar, wheat or pulses | .. 12 do |
| 2. Surface Workers | .. Total 16 ozs. per day |
| Rice | .. 4 oz. per day. |
| Jowar, wheat or pulses | .. 12 do |
| 3. Dependents of (1) and (2) above,
clerical and other staff of
the Collieries | .. Total 12 oz. per day. |
| Rice | .. 4 oz. per day. |
| Jowar, Wheat or pulses | 8 do |

The issue of supplementary rations to the personnel of the Hyderabad Army and Police was made according to the scale approved by Government. The overall ration for the Police and Army Forces was fixed at $10\frac{1}{2}$ chataks or 21 ounces per day.

Authorised Retail Dealers (Ration Shops).—In Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities, there were 510 and 110 authorised retail dealers respectively for the distribution of rationed articles. Each authorised retail dealer was permitted to register up to a maximum of 2,500 ration cards. The number of shops that functioned was quite adequate and there was no need for more shops to be opened.

Co-operative bias was introduced in the establishment of ration shops by which, as far as possible, co-operative societies and Consumers Co-operative Unions were preferred while granting ration shops instead of private individuals. During the period in Hyderabad city alone, there were 70 ration shops under the control of co-operative societies.

A drive was started to break monopoly of ration shops held by a few. It succeeded to a large extent in re-allotting shops under the principle that an authorised retail dealer should have only one ration shop. By this system, many of those who had to leave their business and go away as refugees have secured means of employment and business.

step towards making more food available to the was taken by selling foodgrains at subsidized prices. was done in Hyderabad city through Cheap Grain , established by the Hyderabad Food Relief Assn, where ration cards of lower income groups were erred, on the certificates issued by the Elders' Com- e of the locality declaring the consumer to be poor.

employers' Shops and Industrial Canteens.— need for the establishment of industrial canteens for y labour was emphasised on the factories and they nded well to the suggestion. During the period report industrial canteens were established in ten ies for the benefit of employees and food was served ese canteens in the form of snacks. A certain ity of rice and wheat was issued to these canteens, at the factories may be able to provide wholesome d food, at a reasonable cost.

enforcement.—The enforcement branch which com- l of a Special Police Staff, assisted the Rationing nistration and which dealt with the summary gations and prosecutions of all cases of breaches rationing orders, rules and regulations and also the tion of blackmarketing and hoarding of grains, measure of economy, the staff was done away with e end of 1949 and the work was exclusively cted by the Rationing Directorate through the g Squad Branch.

uring the period under review, 226 cases were sent e court, out of which 37 cases were decided n imposition of a total fine of Rs. 1,159.

sugar.—In December, 1949, sugar was brought under olled distribution. The main source of supply of for the State was the Nizam Sugar Factory at Bodhan. Sugar Syndicate, acting as wholesale agent for distri- n of sugar for Hyderabad city and Secunderabad, ed bulk supplies from the Sugar Factory, according onthly quotas fixed by the Supply Department. ation shops were supplied with sugar from the Sugar cate through permits issued from the Rationing rtment, based on the average consumption per week. Distribution of sugar in the districts was under the ol of the Civil Administrators.

The average monthly quota fixed for the State was 18,800 bags out of which the quota for Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities alone was 6,490 bags. The distribution of monthly quotas for the different areas was so arranged as to maintain the supplies till the factory started crushing in the next season.

In Hyderabad and Secunderabad, a quantum of 4 chataks or 8 ounces per head per week was fixed but as imports from outside the State could not be made and the whole requirements of the State had to be met from the production of the sugar factory at Bodhan, the quotas for Hyderabad city and districts had to be revised by the Supply Department consistent with the stock situation. This resulted in reducing the quantum to 2 chataks per head per week, which continued during the year.

The anticipated production of the Nizam Sugar Factory was $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakh bags per annum. This did not meet the full demands of the State which was estimated at more than 3,50,000 bags per annum. With the addition of a new plant and anticipated increase in the sugarcane crop, the factory expected to increase the output considerably during the next crushing season beginning from November, 1950.

Kerosene.—As the Supply position of kerosene had improved, the control on its distribution was withdrawn from 21st May, 1950.

Drug Control.—The Supply Department had fixed the maximum retail prices of Chemicals and Drugs. Amendments in prices were made from time to time, and notifications were issued. The enforcement of these prices was made by the Rationing Department. The Flying Squad Staff made surprise inspections of all Chemists, Druggists and Dealers in medicines.

Advisory Committees.—The Central Rationing Advisory Committee was constituted, in November, 1949. This Committee consisted of 4 members and dealt with the allocation and allotment of ration shops and also gave advice on all matters relating to co-ordination with the public. Besides, Ward Rationing Committees were also formed to advise the Rationing Authorities in matters of distribution of grains and complaints about blackmarketing and other matters.

SUPPLY PUBLICITY

Food Publicity.—Food publicity was intensified considerably in the period under report. Apart from the usual items *viz.*, Press Notes, News Items, Notifications and Advertisements, in regard to procurement, Rationing, Price Control, Convictions under Food Orders, punishments of corrupt officials, etc., a campaign was also started to popularise the new levy order and the subsidiary foods and publicity continued on the following lines :—

1. Pamphlets and leaflets were prepared in all the local languages on the New Levy Order in large number and distributed in the interior villages.

2. Non-official members of the various Food Advisory Committees were selected in every district to tour and to explain the Government's policy and latest food orders to the people and to see for themselves that the Government policy was being implemented.

3. All the touring officials of the districts were instructed to publicise during their tours, the latest food orders.

4. Talking points and background materials on the new order were prepared and distributed to non-official members for guidance.

5. Dozens of coloured picture-boards, about the levy order, food policy and subsidiary foods were displayed at important places in the city as well as in conferences and exhibitions.

6. Dozens of cinema slides, with pictures of grain banks, pay units and procurement of levy grains and with head lines discouraging hoarding, profiteering and smuggling, were shown in the city cinema houses.

7. A regular fortnightly supply programme was chalked out on the Radio dealing with the important day-to-day food problems to educate the public and gain their co-operation in support of the food policy of Government,

In pursuance of the policy of Government to centralise all publicity work in the Department of Information and Public Relations, the Publicity Section of the Supply Department was placed under the Director of Information and Public Relations from 1st October, 1950.

9. TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

Reorganization of the Department.—The reorganization scheme of this department was sanctioned and a number of new appointments including those of 3 new Assistant Textile Commissioners were made.

Procurement and Distribution of Cloth.—The Wholesale Depot System, which was suspended for a few months when cloth was available in abundance, was reintroduced and these Depots were empowered as State Nominees to purchase directly from the mills, both inside and outside the State, the cloth allotted to them.

With a view to make available to the consumers at the controlled rates, certain varieties of cloth manufactured by a few reputed mills of India, a system of bale to bale distribution of the entire production of these mills, known as the Selected Mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad, was introduced. The entire produce of these mills was distributed bale to bale to the nominees of the various States and therefore, each State was assured of its quota.

Another important feature of cloth distribution during the period under review was the supply of cloth directly from the mills to Cloth Merchants' Associations in the districts of Bidar, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar. These districts were depending for their supplies of cloth previously on the Cloth Wholesale Depot, Secunderabad.

The concession of selling freely their 1st production of cloth was withdrawn from the State Mills as early as March, 1950, as it was found that this concession, if continued, would lead to a shortage and great scarcity of locally produced cloth in the State.

Cloth Levy and Cloth Permits.—All persons holding "A" class licences were allowed to import mill cloth freely into the State and this led to the

flooding of the local market with cloth manufactured by mills outside the State. The total number of bales imported by various dealers from mills outside the State aggregated to 20,932 bales and the Government levy collected on these imports amounted to Rs. 6,36,678-14-11. Consequent upon the reduction in customs duty, the original price structure of cloth, based on the customs duty of 5% was changed and proportionate reductions in the retail prices of cloth, have been made.

Enforcement.—With the co-operation of the Police, detection of cases of contravention of Textile Control Orders and prosecution of the offenders continued unabated during the period under review. Periodical raids were organised by the Chief Textile Inspectors both in Hyderabad and Secunderabad to find out hoarded cloth and also to detect cases of infringement of Textile Control Orders. During the period under review, 141 cases of blackmarketing and other offences were brought to the notice of the Department by its executive officers, and by Police and Customs officers. The Railway Police too registered a number of cases. In the districts also, the Customs, the Railway, Police and Textile Inspectors have reported more than 40 such cases of violation of Textile Control Orders.

Excise Duty.—From the first of April, 1950, the task of collection of Excise Duty on cloth was taken by the Government of India and the revenue from this source which was being credited to the Hyderabad Government ceased to flow from this date onwards to the Hyderabad Exchequer. The total amount of excise duty collected from the mills in the State by the Hyderabad Government amounted to Rs. 3,50,332-5-8.

Yarn.—In the beginning of the year 1359 F., the yarn situation in the State was satisfactory and there were adequate stocks of yarn in wholesale depots for distribution to the weavers. At that time, there was not much demand from the weavers for the yarn, as mill cloth was available in plenty and handloom goods did not have much of a market. Since November, 1949, the mills in the Indian Union were allowed to sell $\frac{1}{4}$ of their monthly production of yarn to buyers of their choice and they were also allowed to export large quantities of cloth as well as yarn. As a result of these steps, the yarn receipts in the State dwindled and slowly the large stocks of yarn

in the depots got sold out. When the yarn situation started deteriorating the concession to sell their $\frac{1}{3}$ production freely was taken away from the mills in the State.

The yarn situation in the State at present is critical and efforts are being made to get more quotas of yarn for the State from the Government of India. It may be mentioned that a few months ago, the Government of India imposed a cut of 50% on the quotas of yarn to the various States and owing to this cut, the Department was forced to make a proportionate cut in the supply of yarn to the weavers. The quota of yarn that a weaver gets at present for working his loom is hardly sufficient to keep his loom going for a week and unless the enhancement of the yarn quota of the State is sympathetically considered by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, there is very little hope of an immediate improvement in the yarn position.

Formerly there were 170 yarn retail depots scattered all over the State and out of this 98, which supply yarn to more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total number of weavers of the State, have changed into Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Further, a Central Co-operative Association of Handloom Weavers has also been formed since April, 1950, and direct allotments of yarn are given to this society from the mills.

The retail price of yarn was reduced from Re. 1-7-3 to Re. 1-7-0 (O. S.) and this again in November, 1949, was reduced to O. S. Rs. 1-6-0 for every I. G. Re. 1 basic ex-mill. This latter ex-mill price was further reduced consequent upon the reduction of customs duty to O.S. Re. 1-5-10 for every I.G. Re 1 ex-mill.

10. COTTON CONTROL

During the period under review, a Cotton Control Order, similar to the Cotton Control Order, 1949, promulgated by the Government of India, was promulgated in the State. 716 cotton licences under the above order, were issued for the cotton season 1949-50 at the beginning of the season, Kapas control, which had worked successfully in the previous season, was introduced in the State. But following the policy of the Government of India not to control the prices of Kapas, the control was withdrawn from 19th December, 1949.

Cotton Quota.—On strong representation to the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, the quota of cotton allotted to the State mills, was given a substantial rise and it was only due to this, that the local mills did not feel, during the period under review, any shortage of cotton.

Inter-zonal movements of cotton.—Inter-zonal movements of cotton were subject to the restrictions by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, and therefore, the Customs Commissioner and the Manager, N. S. Rly., were requested to allow exports of cotton from Hyderabad Cotton Markets on permits issued by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India. For movement of cotton within the State, transport permits were being issued. During the cotton season, 1949-50, the final estimation of cotton crop was 1,51,761 bales in Jareela and G. 6 and 61,000 bales in Western.

Cloth Dealers' Licences.—There were approximately 24,800 licences holding various licences to deal in cloth. Out of these, 310 held "B" licences for doing wholesale business, 19,600 "C" licences for doing business in retail and 3,400 "D" licences for hawking on cloth. Over and above these, there were about 1,490 dealers who held "A" licences for purposes of importing mill cloth from outside the State. A large number of temporary licences were issued in December, 1949, and these licences were valid, in the first instance, up to 30th June, 1950. These were, later on, extended up to 31st December, 1950. The total number of such temporary licences so issued comes to 5,780.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS

1. NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
2. ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.
3. DECCAN AIRWAYS LIMITED.
4. INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS

1. Nizam's State Railway

Introductory.—After September, 1948, the Railway traffic shot up far above the normal. The monthly gross earnings of Rs. 59.18 lakhs in December, 1948, are the highest ever recorded for any month in the history of this Railway. The gross earnings during the latter half of the year ending March, 1949, amounted to Rs. 325.03 lakhs as against Rs. 265.98 lakhs during the corresponding period of the previous year. This increase has considerably off set the deficit of Rs. 71.80 lakhs recorded in the first half of the year compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This period has been important in the history of the N.S. Railway for the gross earning of the Railway at Rs. 648 and of Road services at Rs. 200 lakhs are not only the highest so far recorded, but are much higher than the previous highest of Rs. 557 lakhs during 1945-46 on the Railway and Rs. 140 lakhs during 1947-48 on the Road services. The increase in earnings was partly due to the revision of rates and fares but was mainly due to an increase in the traffic carried. The number of passengers travelled,—25.4 millions by train and 41.0 millions by bus, are the highest on record. This increase in rail traffic put heavy stress on our limited resources in rolling as evidenced from the high utilisation figures of stock engines, coaches and wagons. The increase in passengers carried by our Road services was achieved by a fleet of vehicles which was being rehabilitated after September, 1948 ; the rehabilitation was hampered by the difficulty in obtaining spare parts from abroad. The scarcity of material and the high cost of labour and stores were factors present in greater intensity during the year and retarded the work of rehabilitation on the Railway and its Road services.

Route Mileage.—By March, 1949, a further section from Hadgaon Road to Himayatnagar of the Mudkhed-Adilabad line was opened and the Railway route mileage increased from 1,384 to 1,396. By 1950 a further section from Himayatnagar to Kinwat was opened and the mileage increased to 1432. The route mileage of the Road

services rose from 4,607 to 5,085 by March, 1949 and to 5116 by March, 1950.

Railway Working Results.—The gross earnings of the Railway system (Rs. 533 lakhs) decreased by Rs. 13 lakhs or 2.3% and the working expenses (Rs. 406 lakhs) increased by Rs. 38 lakhs or 10.4% in the year ending March, 1949 compared to the previous year. Compared with this the gross earnings of Rs. 648 lakhs in 1949-50 increased by Rs. 54 lakhs or 13.3%. The net earnings 'Rs. 127 lakhs' decreased by 28.5% in 1949, but the net earnings (Rs. 188 lakhs) of 1949-50 increased by 48.0%. The ordinary operating ratio, by which is meant the percentage of the ordinary working expenses (*i.e.*, excluding the contribution to the depreciation fund) to the gross earnings, increased from 60.2% to 68.9% in the year ending March, 1949, but decreased to 63.8% in 1949-'50. The main reasons for the increase in the working expenses 1948-'49 was the appointment of refugees outside the cadre, loss by sale of foodstuffs and gratuities paid to staff based on revised scales of pay. 21,043,896 passengers and 2,809,715 tons of goods were carried on the system during the year ending March, 1949, as compared to 22,746,167 passengers and 3,270,111 tons of goods carried in the previous year which showed decreases of 7% in the number of passengers and 14% in the goods tonnage. The passenger miles were 838,218,998 (10% lower) and the freight ton miles were 462,577,981 (18% lower), in 1949 whereas in 1949-'50 they were 10,15,054,155 (21% higher) and 571,734,619 (24% higher) respectively. The total train miles decreased by 7% and total engine miles by 9% in 1949 and by 12% and 13% respectively in the year ending March, 1950.

2. ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Road Transport Working Results.—The gross earnings of the Road Transport services (Rs. 107.4 lakhs) decreased by Rs. 32.6 lakhs or 23% and the working expenses (Rs. 124.7 lakhs) by Rs. 3.8 lakhs or 3%. There was a net loss of Rs. 17.3 lakhs in the working of the department during the year. The number of passengers carried (19,767,924) were 16,677,611 less than the number carried in the previous year and the passenger miles (177,964,232) were also 41% less than in the previous year. The vehicle miles (9,177,984) also decreased by 44% over the previous year. The gross earnings of the Road Transport services (Rs. 200.35 lakhs)

increased by Rs. 92.95 lakhs or 86.5% and the working expenses (Rs. 154.60 lakhs) were up by Rs. 29.90 lakhs or 24.0% as in 1949-'50 compared with the year 1948-49. The net earnings in 1949-50 were Rs. 45.75 lakhs as against a deficit of Rs. 17.29 lakhs in 1948-49. The number of passengers carried (40,988,677) was 107% more than the number carried in the year 1948-49, and the passenger miles (359,454,908) were 102% more. The marked improvement was mainly due to the restoration of normal services after September, 1948.

Net Return on Capital.—The combined Rail and Road Transport services of the Hyderabad Government yielded Rs. 103 lakhs including the net loss under Road Transport, as net earnings for the year ending March, 1949, which were Rs. 75 lakhs less than the net earnings of the previous year; the combined return on the capital at charge was 5.68% as against 10.2% in 1947-48.

The Rail services including the B.E. and D.K. Railways yielded Rs. 188 lakhs as net earnings for the year ending March, 1950, which were Rs. 61 lakhs more than the net earnings of the previous year; the return on the capital at charge was 11.0% as against 7.61% in 1948-49. The latest available figures indicate that the return on capital at charge for the Government of India Railways as a whole 7.05% in 1948-49, 2.95% for 1947-48 and 6.05% for 1946-47.

The Road Transport services yielded Rs. 46 lakhs as net earnings for the year representing a return on capital at charge of 23.5% as against a loss of 9.01% in 1948-'49.

The combined Rail and Road Transport services of the Hyderabad Government yielded Rs. 222 lakhs as net earnings for the year which were Rs. 119 lakhs more than the net earnings of the previous year; the combined return on the capital at charge was 11.9% as against 5.68% in 1948-'49.

Economy in working.—The acute scarcity of essential stores which existed during the previous years continued to be felt, specially in respect of steel pipes, etc. Special attention was, therefore paid to the utilization of scrap material by reclamation whenever possible and by resorting to a good deal of improvisation. Some of these improvised methods have been adopted as a standard practice but some others have been abandoned due

to the high cost involved. Many steel sleepers damaged by sabotage were reconditioned and used. During the period when kerosene oil was in short supply, groundnut oil was substituted whenever possible and the use of petromax lamps was temporarily suspended in order to conserve kerosene oil for signal lamps. On the Road Transport side due to the embargo placed by the Government of India on the export of all petroleum products to Hyderabad in April, 1948, substitute fuels were used. Petrol engines were operated with alcohol and diesel engines with a mixture of power alcohol and groundnut oil. These substitute fuels enabled to keep some of the road services operating but they had deleterious effects on the engines. Besides, the difficulty of obtaining spares tended to make all engines in use become unroadworthy much more quickly than under normal conditions. The requisitioning of vehicles by the Hyderabad Army and the Police sometime before 17th September, 1948, resulted in a large number of buses and lorries being abandoned in the districts in a damaged condition where they were subjected to theft of such items as batteries, dynamos, etc. These factors contributed to maintenance costs rising up much more sharply than normal increases in material and labour costs would have occasioned. The situation, however, improved considerably later when all consignments which were held up in the Bombay Harbour were released, and access to the market in the Indian Union was regained.

Local Advisory Committee.—The Local Advisory Committee continued to function during the year ending March, 1949. Among the more important subjects discussed at the two quarterly meetings held this year were (1) Punctuality of passenger trains, (2) Changes in goods rates and (3) Public amenities. The Committee did not function during the period following the Police Action. Its constitution was under revision during the later part of the year under review as it was decided to adopt the Standard Constitution laid down by the Ministry of Railways, Government of India.

Railway Rates Tribunal.—The Railway Rates Tribunal of the Government of India, Ministry of Railways, was constituted with headquarters at Madras. The duties and powers of the Tribunal are explained in the Indian Railways' Amendment Act of 1948. No reference was,

however, made against the Nizam's State Railway to this Tribunal during the years under review.

At the request of the Secretary, Railway Rates Tribunal, arrangements have been made for copies of publications, rates, circulars, etc., issued by this Railway from time to time, to be furnished to the office of the Railway Rates Tribunal.

Staff Welfare.—The total number of Railway employees on 31st March, 1949 'excluding those employed on Location and Construction, Road Transport and Air Services' was 19,291 equivalent to 4.71 employees per thousand train miles, and on 31st March, 1950, 21,754 equivalent to 4.72 employees per 1,000 train miles.

The Hyderabad pay scales for class I officers were implemented on this Railway with retrospective effect from 1st October, 1947.

Staff drawing less than I.G. Rs. 50 or O.S. Rs. 58 opting before 31st December, 1948, for full cash dearness allowance in accordance with the Central Pay Commission scales were paid a lumpsum of I.G. Rs. 90 (O.S. Rs. 105) in 'A' area, I.G. Rs. 60 (O.S. Rs. 70) in 'B' area and I.G. Rs. 30 (O.S. Rs. 35 in 'C' area).

With effect from 1st January, 1949, in accordance with the Central Pay Commission's scales, the rates of dearness allowance for staff drawing less than I.G. Rs. 250 (O.S. Rs. 292) were increased by I.G. Rs. 10 for staff electing to draw the full dearness allowance in cash and by I.G. Rs. 5 for staff receiving grain shop concessions.

The recommendations of the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee, which inter alia contemplated a further reduction in the selling price of certain commodities, have been implemented on the State Railway.

An officer was placed on special duty to examine cases of appeals received from staff who either retired, resigned or were dismissed, discharged or victimised during the period immediately preceding September, 1948. All ex-employees who had a good record of service were reinstated in vacancies or by the creation of super-numerary posts.

The *ad hoc* relief granted to the staff on Indian Government Railways whereby weightage for service was given

in initial fixation of pay in the prescribed scales was also applied to staff on this Railway with retrospective effect.

With effect from 1st January, 1950, the casual leave admissible to Railway servants, other than workshop and class IV staff, was fixed at 15 days in a calendar year.

With effect from 1st March, 1950, the daily travelling allowance admissible for class IV Railway servants was raised from O.S. Re. 0-11-0 to O.S. Re. 0-13-0.

The revisions approved by the Railway Board in the prescribed scales from time to time have been implemented on this Railway, *e.g.*, revision of pay and allowances of running staff and implementation of the Award of the Classification Tribunal, while the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee approved by the Board are also being implemented. Practically the entire body of non-gazetted staff have opted for the prescribed scales of pay.

Preliminary work connected with the implementation of the Adjudicator's Award was undertaken by an Officer who was placed on special duty. This work was well advanced at the end of the year.

The number of apprentices under training in the Osmania Technical College, Hyderabad, decreased from 64 to 63 in 1948-49; 30 were for the Locomotive Department and 33 were for the Road Transport Department. In 1949-50 the number increased by 1.

In the Road Transport Department Instructional School, 115 drivers and 312 conductors completed their course of training during 1948-49, while 172 drivers and 370 conductors completed their training in 1949-50.

Literacy among Railway Workers.—Evening classes for adult illiterate class IV Railway servants were continued at Kazipet, Nizamabad, Purna, Jalna, Dornakal, Lallaguda and Manmad and the attendance at these classes was satisfactory. The registration of illiterate workers has also been taken on hand.

Welfare.—With a view to affording closer attention to the welfare of the staff, the Labour Inspectorate was expanded and the present organization consists of 5 junior Labour and Welfare Inspectors and a Senior Inspector to supervise and co-ordinate their activities.

The duties of these Inspectors are to assist staff in regard to their difficulties and grievances, educate them in regard to their conditions of service, inculcate a sense of discipline and pride in their work and encourage thrift among employees, etc.

An important amenity to the workshop staff was provided on 26th January, 1950,—a radio set with loudspeaker arrangements was installed at each of the Railway workshops at headquarters to provide music and disseminate useful information to staff during the mid-day recess.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Lallaguda continued to render useful service to the Railway employees residing in the Railway colony at Lallaguda and its adjoining suburban halts and villages. 293 confinements were conducted during the year against 285 during the previous year. The demand for maternity beds is growing and the need for an additional maternity centre for the headquarters area is keenly felt.

The two midwives appointed at Kazipet and Purna conducted 87 cases of labour on line and at their district headquarters and when not engaged on maternity welfare work have helped the Asst. Surgeons in attending to female patients. The welfare of staff continued to receive special attention.

Post-War Planning.—The implementation of the several post-war reconstruction schemes received a set-back firstly on account of the unsettled conditions in the State prior to September, 1948, and secondly due to the fact that immediately afterwards matters concerning rehabilitation and resettlement, and problems relating to maintenance of law and order had to be given the highest priority. Many of the sanctioned works had to be deferred due to high cost of materials and labour. After September, 1948, 3 new broad-gauge upper class coaches and 3 metre-gauge bogies class III carriages of improved design were turned out and put into service.

There was a further set back in the implementation of such schemes due to the restrictions that were imposed on the import of motor vehicles and their spares. Works, which are justified in the grounds of operational facility, staff welfare, and facilities for travelling public, are

being programmed for in the budget in the order of priority.

Watch and Ward.—The Hyderabad Railway Police are responsible for Law and Order and Watch and Ward on this Railway. With a view to fall in line with other railways an officer was appointed on special duty to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a Watch and Ward Organization on this Railway. His investigations were well advanced at the end of the year under review.

Capital Expenditure.—The capital at charge of the lines owned by the Government including the Road Transport Services, stood at Rs. 18.63 crores at the close of the year; of this the Railway's share was Rs. 16.68 crores and the Road Transport share Rs. 1.95 crores. The actual amount expended on capital account during the year was Rs. 55.34 lakhs on the Railway of which Rs. 35.13 lakhs were on the open line and Rs. 20.21 lakhs on the Mudkhed-Adilabad Railway Construction. The main items of open lines capital expenditure during the year were Rs. 7.07 lakhs on permanent way, Rs. 3.02 lakhs on stations and buildings, Rs. 2.00 lakhs on plant, Rs. 1.60 lakhs on spare boilers, Rs. 14.79 lakhs on passenger carriages and Rs. 5.18 lakhs on wagons. The capital expenditure on the Road Transport Department during the year was Rs. 37.06 lakhs consisting mainly of Rs. 1.65 lakhs on land, Rs. 2.22 lakhs on garages, Rs. 2.62 lakhs on offices, Rs. 1.72 lakhs on workshop and garage machinery and plant, Rs. 1.34 lakhs on furniture and equipment, Rs. 25 lakhs on chassis, Rs. 8.01 lakhs on vehicle bodies, Rs. 3.72 lakhs on lorries, Rs. 1.36 lakhs on major assembly spares and Rs. 2.62 lakhs on tyres of all vehicles.

3. DECCAN AIRWAYS LIMITED

It is a public transport company and the year 1949 as been one of struggle for all Indian Airlines, the Deccan hirways being no exception.

During the period, the halt at Bhopal on the Madras-Delhi-Madras service was discontinued with effect from 9th September as an economy measure, since it had been found from the very outset that it was unprofitable to

this company to call at Bhopal. Three new routes were operated during the year on an experimental measure with dakota aircraft, but as the traffic was not found sufficient to meet the operating expenses, they had to be suspended pending the acquisition of smaller aircraft suitable for such routes.

The question of reduction of fares gave rise to considerable controversy between the Airlines and the Government. Passenger fares were, however, reduced on all the sectors of the Deccan Airways with effect from 5th December 1949, the reduction ranging from 16.7% on the Hyderabad-Nagpur sector to 21.4% on the Madras-Nagpur and Bangalore Nagpur sectors.

Towards the end of the year, 2 charter flights were carried out to Jeddah for the annual Haj pilgrimage. The aircraft were away from the base for over a month.

In pursuance of its policy to explore all possible avenues of reducing expenditure and earning additional revenue, the company hired out aircraft to Messrs. Airways India Ltd., of Calcutta, in connection with the operations of freight charters to Assam and also sold a surplus dakota freighter to that company.

4. INSPECTION OF OFFICES

The Chief Inspector, Government Offices

The primary function of this office is to help and assist the Heads of Offices to increase the working efficiency of their offices and to suggest ways and means to effect economy without loss of efficiency. This Inspectorate is not responsible to scrutinize matters covered by ordinary audit. However, adequate enforcement of the orders issued by Government are commented upon by this office.

This being the first year of working of this office, attention was concentrated upon a preliminary inspection of as many offices as possible. During this period of six months 13 important offices in the city of Hyderabad, 6 offices in Bidar, 10 in Mahboobnagar and 22 in Raichur were inspected and the reports of inspection were submitted to the Chief Secretary, the Secretary of the Department with a copy to the office inspected.

The difficulties experienced by some of the Departments in the discharge of their duties were looked into and reported to Government for necessary action. Financial irregularities were examined and in case of grave mistakes the offices concerned were shown the proper way of regularising the same and strenuous efforts were made to find out the root cause of undue expansion of work by way of unnecessary correspondence, diarising of papers of transitory nature and the despatch of unwanted periodicals. Frugality in the use of stationery articles and service stamps was given more importance and stress was laid on observing the Government sanctioned scales.

APPENDIX

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

(Regulations and Acts promulgated during the period
17th September 1948 to 31st March, 1950.)

1. Restoration of Legal Proceedings Regulation No. I of 1358 F.—
2. Boilers and Machineries Act (Amendment) Regulation No. II of 1358 F.—
3. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Ordinance (Repealing) Regulation No. III of 1358 F.—
4. The Nullification of Transfers Regulation No. IV of 1358 F.—
5. Special Tribunals Regulation No. V of 1358 F.—
6. The Hyderabad Currency (Repeal of Ordinance) Regulation No. VI of 1358 F.—
7. The Military Governor's Administration Regulation No. VII of 1358 F.—
8. The Public Safety and Public Interest Regulation No. VIII of 1358 F.—
9. The Foreigners Registration (Amendment) Regulation No. IX of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)
10. The Hyderabad Constituent Assembly (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Regulation No. X of 1358 F.—
11. Public Servants (Departmental Enquiry) Regulation No. XI of 1358 F.—
12. The Security Regulation No. XII of 1358 F.—
13. The Hyderabad Arms Regulation No. XIII of 1358 F.—
14. The Restoration of Legal Proceedings (Amendment) Regulation No. XIV of 1358 F.—
15. Public Servants (Departmental Enquiry) Regulation No. XV of 1358 F.—
16. Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Regulation No. XVI of 1358 F.—
17. The Authoritative Text Regulation No. XVII of 1358 F.—

18. The Nullification of Transfers Regulation (Amendment) Regulation No. XVIII of 1358 F.—

19. The Hyderabad General Clauses Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XIX of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

20. Special Tribunals (Amendment) Regulation No. XX of 1358 F.—

21. Appeals to H.E.H. the Nizam's Regulation No. XXI of 1358 F.—

22. The Hyderabad Army (Supplementary) Regulation No. XXII of 1358 F.—

23. The Insurance Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XXIII of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

24. The Hyderabad Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Regulation No. XXIV of 1358 F.—

25. Indian Union Police Force Regulation No. XXV of 1358 F.—

26. The Hyderabad Collection of Information (Foreign Assets and Liabilities) Regulation No. XXVI of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

27. The Sugar Excise Duty (Amendment) Regulation No. XXVII of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

28. The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Regulation No. XXVIII of 1358 F.—

29. The Hyderabad Irrigation Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XXIX of 1358 F.—

30. The Hyderabad Paper Currency Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XXX of 1358 F.—

31. The Hyderabad Court Fees Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XXXI of 1358 F.—

32. The Public Servants (Departmental Enquiry) (Second Amendment) Regulation No. XXXII of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

33. The Hyderabad Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Regulation No. XXXIII of 1358 F.—

34. The Salar Jung Estate (Administration) Regulation No. XXXIV of 1358 F.—

35. Income-tax Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XXXV of 1358 F.—

36. Special Tribunals (Second Amendment) Regulation No. XXXVI of 1358 F.—

37. The International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance (Application to Hyderabad State) Regulation No. XXXVII of 1358 F.—

38. The Match Excise Duty (Amendment) Regulation No. XXXVIII of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

39. The Hyderabad (Indian Income-Tax Investigation Commission) Supplementary Powers Regulation No. XXXIX of 1358 F.—

40. The Vegetable Products Excise Duty (Amendment) Regulation No. XL of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

41. Sarf-e-Khas (Merger) Regulation No. XLI of 1358 F.—

42. The Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XLII of 1358 F.—

43. The Vetti and Begar (Prohibition) Regulation No. XLIII of 1358 F.—

44. Business Profit Tax Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XLIV of 1358 F.—

45. The Hyderabad Penal Code (Amendment) Regulation No. XLV of 1358 F.—

46. The Hyderabad Warehouses Regulation No. XLVI of 1358 F.—

47. The Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Regulation No. XLVII of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

48. Nullification of Transfers (Amendment) Regulation No. XLVIII of 1358 F.—

49. The Hyderabad Horse-Racing and Betting Tax Regulation No. XLIX of 1358 F.—

50. Insurance (Amendment) Regulation No. L of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

51. The Hyderabad Horse-Racing and Betting Tax (Postponement of Enforcement) Regulation No. LI of 1358 F.—

52. Special Tribunals (Third Amendment) Regulation No. LII of 1358 F.—

53. Special Tribunals (Fourth Amendment) Regulation No. LIII of 1358 F.—

54. The Hyderabad Land Revenue Act (Amendment) Regulation No. LIV of 1358 F.—

55. Hyderabad Harijan Temple Entry Regulation No. LV of 1358 F.—

56. Hyderabad Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Regulation No. LVI of 1358 F.—

57. Special Tribunal (Fifth Amendment) Regulation No. LVII of 1358 F.

58. The Hyderabad Record of Rights in Land Regulation No. LVIII of 1358 F.—

59. The Hyderabad Land Acquisition Act (Amendment) Regulation No. LIX of 1358 F.—

60. The Hyderabad Board of Revenue Regulation No. LX of 1358 F.—

61. The Manœuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Regulation No. LXI of 1358 F.—

62. The Public Safety and Public Interest (Amendment) Regulation No. LXII of 1358 F.—

63. The Hyderabad Customs Act (Amendment) Regulation No. LXIII of 1358 F.—

64. The Salar Jung Estate (Administration) (Amendment) Regulation No. LXIV of 1358 F.—

65. The Hyderabad Constituent Assembly (Revision and Publication of Electoral Rolls) Regulation No. LXV of 1358 F.—

66. The Hyderabad Court Fees Act (Amendment) Regulation No. LXVI of 1358 F.—

67. The Hyderabad Stamp Act (Amendment) Regulation No. LXVIII of 1358 F.—

68. The Hyderabad Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Regulation No. LXVII of 1358 F.—

69. The Hyderabad (Abolition of Jagirs) Regulation No. LXIX of 1358 F.—

70. The High Court Act (Amendment) Regulation No. LXX of 1358 F.—

71. The Hyderabad Administration of Evacuee Property Regulation No. LXXI of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

72. Cloth Excise Duty Regulation No. LXXII of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

73. Hyderabad Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Regulation LXXIII of 1358 F.—(Since repealed)

74. The Hyderabad Special Tribunals (Validation of Proceedings) Regulation No. I of 1359 F.—

75. The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation No. II of 1359 F.—

76. The Tribal Areas Regulation No. III of 1359 F.—

77. The Special Tribunals (Amendment) Regulation No. IV of 1359 F.—

78. The Public Safety and Public Interest (Amendment) Regulation No. V of 1359 F.—

79. The Hyderabad Constituent Assembly (Election and Election Petitions) Regulation No. VI of 1359 F.—

80. The Government of Hyderabad (Construction of References) Regulation No. VII of 1359 F.—

81. The Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipal Committees (Electoral Rolls) Regulation No. VIII of 1359 F.—

82. The Hyderabad Court Fees Act (Amendment) Regulation No. IX of 1359 F.—

83. The Hyderabad Special Tribunals (Termination) and Special Judges (Appointment); Regulation No. X of 1359 F.—

84. The Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipal Committees (Composition and Elections) Regulation No. XI of 1359 F.—

85. The Hyderabad Administration of Evacuee Property Regulation No. XII of 1359 F.—(Since repealed)

86. The Dissolved Special Tribunals (Issue of Warrants) Regulation No. XIII of 1359 F.—

87. The Hyderabad Stamp Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XIV of 1359 F.—

88. The Hyderabad Election Inquiries (Extension of Application) Regulation No. XV of 1359 F.—

89. The Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipal Committees (Electoral Rolls) (Amendment) Regulation No. XVI of 1359 F.—

90. The Hyderabad Constituent Assembly (Elections and Election Petitions) (Amendment) Regulation No. XVII of 1359 F.—

91. The Hyderabad Mines Regulation No. XVIII of 1359 F.—

92. The Hyderabad Constituent Assembly (Transferred Villages) Regulation No. XIX of 1359 F.—

93. The Hyderabad Wireless Regulation No. XX of 1359 F.—

94. The Hyderabad Census Act (Amendment) Regulation No. XXI of 1359 F.—(Since repealed)

95. The Tobacco and Cigarette Excise Duties (Amendment) and (Repealing) Regulation No. XXII of 1359 F.—(Since repealed)

96. The Hyderabad Prevention of Thefts from Gold Mines, Regulation No. XXIII of 1359 F.—

97. The Indian Currency (Legal Tender) Regulation No. XXIV of 1359 F.—

98. The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation No. XXV of 1359 F.—

99. The Cloth Excise Duty (Amendment) Regulation No. XXVI of 1359 F.—(Since repealed)

100. The Music in the Neighbourhood of Mosques (Repeal of Restrictions) Regulation No. XXVII of 1359 F.

101. The Defence of Hyderabad (Amendment) Regulation No. XXVIII of 1359 F.—

102. The Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipal Committees (Composition and Elections) (Amendment) Act No. I of 1950—

103. The Hyderabad Agricultural Loans Act No. II of 1950—

104. The Hyderabad Land Improvement Loans Act No. III of 1950—

105. The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees (Amendment) Act No. IV of 1950—

106. The Notice of Religious Ceremonies (Repeal of Requirements) Act No. V of 1950—

107. The Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) (Amendment) Act No. VI of 1950.—(Since repealed)

108. The Hyderabad Slaughter of Animals Act No. VII of 1950—

109. The Hyderabad Weekly Holiday (Substitution of Sunday for Friday), Act No. VIII of 1950—

110. The Hyderabad Appropriation Act No. IX of 1950—

